The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New Earthworks Thrown up by the Rebels Near Fredericksburgh.

Some of Our Batteries Similarly Protected.

Five of Our Gunboats Advanced up the Rappahannock.

A Position Taken Opposite the Rebel Right Wing.

A Few Shots Thrown Across the River by One of Our Batteries.

The Significance of the Recent Visit of the President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 30—1½ P. M.

Some camps of the enemy, visible yesterday, disappeared last night. They probably have retired to the valley behind the range of hills in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

New rebel earthworks almost daily make their appearance, and the range in the rear of the town is crowned almost continuously with redoubts and rifle pits.

Some of our batteries, whose guns bear directly upon the town, have recently been protected by earthworks.

Five gunboats are reported to have advanced up the Rappahannock opposite King George Court House. The right wing of the enemy extends nearly to that point, but at some distance from the river.

A few shots were thrown over the river, yesterday, by one of our left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns.

Gen. BURNSIDE has returned to camp from his temporary visit to Washington.

All is quiet, to-night, along our lines.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FALMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

We learn, by a special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent at Falmouth, that three hundred infantry, belonging to the Twelfth and Seventeenth New-York Regiments, were reported surprised and captured, last evening, a few miles above that point on the Rappahannock.

About dusk, last evening, the enemy commenced throwing up a new line of earthworks below Fredericksburgh, from five to eight hundred workmen being visible from our signal station.

It is considered certain that Gen. LEE is in command.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The object of the President's visit to Gen. BURNSIDE continues to be the theme of speculation. I think that, without departing from the line of strict propriety, I can say that it had reference to the delay which has attended the advance across the Rappahannock. When Gen. BURNSIDE assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, he at once wrote to the Government proposing a change of base, and a rapid advance, and specifying certain supplies which would be *indispensable* to the movement. He based his movement on the assurance of receiving them. His plan was approved, and the supplies promised. He executed his part of the programme with a rapidity and vigor of which the country has already been informed. But when he reached the designated point, *he found none of the promised supplies*—neither pontoons, forage nor provisions. The Government had failed, and his movements were of necessity arrested.

I surmise that the President went down to see about it—to ascertain precisely where the responsibility for this failure rested,—to assure Gen. BURNSIDE of his steady and hearty support—to renew promises of all the supplies and reinforcements he might need, and to tell him that, whatever might be the pressure upon him, he wished him to fight *no indecisive* battle there. The visit was intended and calculated to aid Gen. BURNSIDE's advance.

We learn here that the rebels continue to strengthen their position in the outskirts of Fredericksburgh,—that they are throwing up earthworks nearer the town, and that *four or five* separate forts have already been completed and made ready for their guns, which had not, however, been mounted on Friday morning. The rebels are evidently preparing for an obstinate resistance. We shall see whether a combination of pluck and strategy cannot circumvent and overcome them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

Our advices from Richmond are of the most important character. The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the rapid movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, have caused the greatest consternation, and an entire change in the programme for the Winter. The expectation of Winter quarters was suddenly exchanged for the certainty of active operations, and Gen. LONGSTREET was recalled to Richmond, while on his way to North Carolina, and ordered at once to hold the line of the Rappahannock, while JEFF. DAVIS has instructed Gen. LEE in all ways to retard the advance of the Federal forces, supposed to be half a million, on the rebel Capital.

The rebel army on the Rappahannock consists of about 80,000 men, besides about 25,000 in the works about Richmond.

Immense stores of beef, pork and flour have been accumulated in Richmond, but the army still suffers from lack of clothing, notwithstanding the continual violation of the coast and interior blockade.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

An Improvement in the Weather—Reviews—Perfecting Arrangements for the Great Struggle—The Work Before Gen. Burnside—The Rebel Forces, &c.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

Contrary to general expectation, the weather, yesterday, proved better than the signs of the night and morning indicated. There was no rain after 8 o'clock, and though the sky remained overcast, nothing checked the usual routine of the camp. There was a review of artillery and infantry of the Ninth Army corps by Gen. SUMNER, and Gen. HOOKER also reviewed a portion of his troops, including Gen. WARREN's Division. There were several other reviews by Brigade Commanders, and the day, on the whole, was one of the most stirring the army has experienced since its arrival in this region. The troops appeared to very great advantage, considering the bad weather of the previous night, and went through their movements in excellent style in view of the softened ground on which the evolutions took place.

Artillery drills have been very frequent of late, in all the batteries, and when called upon, they will, no doubt, *give a good account of themselves.*

Thus every hour is being improved in perfecting the troops preparatory to the coming struggle. Col. J. H. H. WARD returned after a brief leave of absence, yesterday, and it is expected that he will be assigned to the command of his old brigade, Gen. BIRNEY being now in command of the division. He is strongly recommended for the position, and he is deservedly popular with the soldiers.

Yesterday morning revealed a large camp of the enemy, which had located during the previous night, northwest of the town, in plain view of the signal station. Their tents, wagons and camp fires, with thick clusters of troops moving about, could be distinguished almost by the naked eye. This is, no doubt, what gave rise to the rumor that Gen. JACKSON had arrived with his army of 50,000 strong.

Deserters from that side of the river state—as is customary with them—that the enemy are in strong force, and that they have many and heavy guns in position. These deserters have come to be regarded with suspicion, and one was put under arrest. Even some more distinguished personages who have lately arrived here, are not wholly above suspicion, though they profess to be subjects of a foreign Government. I doubt if they will obtain Staff appointments. The rebel army have paid particular attention to the defence of the Gordonsville road, which is the chief one leading out of the city to the north and west. A long line of earthworks, freshly thrown up during the night, rose to view in the morning on the line of this road. To say nothing of these accumulating works of defence, the formation of the hills back of the town renders the position one of the strongest that can be imagined. The first line of hills, which rise like an amphitheatre from the river plain occupied by the town, is traversed by indentations or ravines running at various angles, the sides of which are covered by preparations for batteries, and several of them have guns in position, capable of pouring a raking cross-fire upon any advancing column. Behind the first range, with an intervening valley of irregular width, known as the Mattaponix Valley, is a still more formidable range of hills, which in turn will no doubt be strongly fortified. There are also their favorite woods for shelter. To cross this river, and carry the positions I have described, with a large army to oppose us, *is the most stupendous undertaking which has been presented to any military commander during the war!*

Nothing has passed between the town and our own lines for several days. The *status quo*, at least on our part, being observed. The enemy have no large military force in the town, but do not hesitate to come and go at will, in small squads of cavalry. The pickets, near the place, of course, have quarters in the houses of the town, and at our distance it is difficult to decide as to how much good faith the authorities observe in keeping their own promises not to allow stores or supplies to pass out of the town.

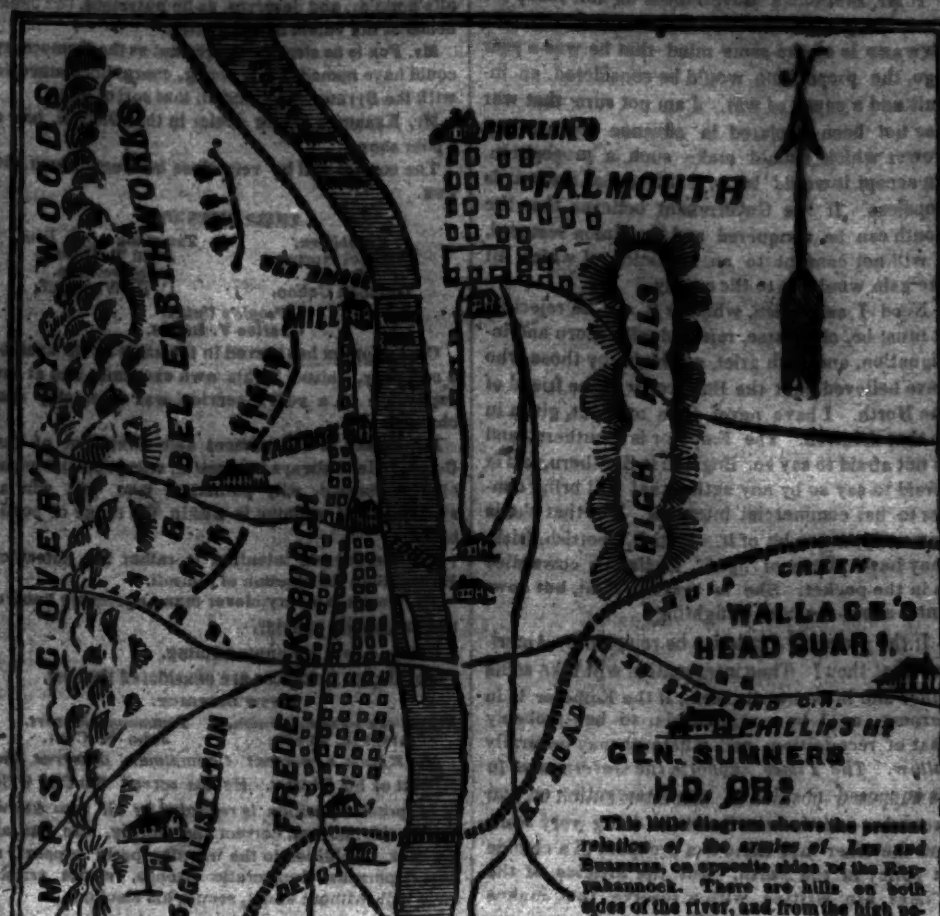
The rest of the pontoon train was expected last evening, and horses and mules, in considerable numbers, have arrived. The weather, this morning, is cool, clear and bracing, the sun rises rosy and clear, and gives promise of a fine, crisp day—just such as gives elasticity to the step, and life to the spirit of the soldier. The frosty temperature of the night must have stiffened and dried the roads, so that the wagon trains can move with greater ease. A wagon-master, yesterday, told me that one of the teams became "stalled" on the way hither from Bellplain, and that after the load of hard bread had been all taken out, eight horses and mules could not haul the wagon out of the mud.

Last evening we could hear the welcome sound of the steam-whistle, near Potomac River, to which point the locomotive now travels with materials for completing repairs of the bridge. Gen. HAUPT, yesterday, stated that it would take two days more to finish the work. We shall then be ready to receive the locomotive and cars which are already on the way from Alexandria. The former were safely conveyed away when the troops evacuated this position last August. The freight cars were destroyed.

No one who has not given his attention to the subject is aware of the enormous amount of stores which is required for the simple subsistence of a large army. Allowing four pounds per day per man, it will require 2,250 net tons for one week's subsistence for 200,000 men. To supply the *current demand* of an army of 150,000 men at five pounds each, and *accumulate* a ten day's supply, will necessitate the transportation of 7,500 tons. This estimate does not include the most bulky portion of supplies—forage for the animals. A large part of this, in the present bare condition of the country, must also be hauled in wagons over the same roads by which the food is transported. This would furnish a full cargo for four first-class Liverpool ships each ten days. The forage will keep in constant employment a fleet of 200 schooners of 150 tons each. To all this let it be remembered there should be added the cumbrous pontoon trains, and transportation for thousands of horses and mules required for keeping up the working force of the army. No estimate is here made for ammunition and miscellaneous supplies.

To-day being Thanksgiving at home, the day will here be observed, as far as circumstances permit, by the soldiers. There will, however, be few roast turkeys in the soldiers' mess. The only one I saw yesterday was a fugitive gobbler, which was chased by half a regiment of soldiers, and was finally captured by—a sutler. A certain Quartermaster, not far from the encampment of the Seventeenth New-York, laid claim to the bird, and succeeded in convincing the sutler of his interest in it, though there were half a dozen other claimants. Your correspondent was invited to dine upon this poor, solitary, stolen fowl, but as he could hardly do so in a pious way, he concluded to leave the soldiers to pick his bones. It would hurt my conscience. E. S.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.



This little diagram shows the present relation of the armies of LEE and BURNSIDE, on opposite sides of the Rappahannock. There are hills on both sides of the river, and from the high position which our forces occupy on the north bank, they can easily reach Fredericksburgh and the region in its vicinity with their artillery. The enemy occupy a position almost impregnable. It is on the brow of a range of hills some distance back of the river, with a heavy wood in their rear, and it is suspected that some of their works have been erected in the timber. Back of the range where their works are now placed there is another range, which they can occupy if driven from their first position. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river, and, from observation, five miles back into the country. Although neither as wide nor as deep as the Schuylkill, yet it is an almost impassable barrier to artillery. There are fords that can be waded by infantry, yet a caisson would be floated if an attempt was made to get it over, except by a bridge.

How Thanksgiving Day was Observed—Depredations on the Inhabitants—Movements of the Enemy—New Earthworks, &c.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

Yesterday was a comparatively a quiet day in the army, and one also of comparative rest and [illegible] to the troops. Upon the [illegible] fowl—the weather has been that way of late—many a mess was rendered savory and thanksgiving-like. The absence of the warm mince and pumpkin pies, and mugs of good cider out of the cellar, was lamented in some localities, but as a general thing these luxuries were voted *unhealthy*, and there was no disposition to overload the stomach. In the presence of so much desolation and distress, it is difficult to be thankful, except upon the principle practiced by the old lady, when her son had both legs and arms blown off by the premature discharge of a canon, and his eyes put out by the powder—she was thankful it was not worse.

Mr. P., a citizen with whom I am stopping temporarily near one of the large encampments, who has had two guards and three dogs to watch against incursions into his hen-roost and turnip yard for a week past, has just come in and reported that one of his calves has been slaughtered and carried off during the night. He is *thankful* they did'nt take the cow, but *piously* wishes that those who began this war were all in ——. And now the little girl comes in and says: "Mr. Guard, some more soldiers have gone in the kitchen," when up jumps guard, father and son and charge out to see that the stragglers do not run off with the dough which "CELIA" has just got ready for a corncake for breakfast, or pocket the only remaining coffee-pot. A party of these highbinders carried away the best one yesterday when the matron's back was turned. The bee-hives have to be stowed away in the garret, the chickens and Guinea fowls hidden in the cellar, or nailed in the coop, the pigs all killed and salted down, the horses placed close under the bedroom window. Notwithstanding all these precautions, and constant vigilance on the part of the guard, something turns up missing every day. These are the things for which the citizens have to be thankful. These depredations are not committed by the troops, in all cases, but by hangers-on of the army, stragglers, who are too lazy to do duty, and too cowardly to fight. They contrive to elude the vigilance of the guard, or pretend to be sick, and live for days and weeks out of the lines by plundering hen-roosts and milking the farmers cows.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS.

The arrival of Gen. LEE on the opposite side is said to be definitely ascertained. There was great cheering there some two days ago, upon the occasion of his coming. So it is said. Yesterday morning—a fresh line of breastworks, thrown up during the night, appeared in view from the Signal Station. I counted four different sections, at short distances apart, on which working parties of forty to fifty men were busily engaged. One new intrenchment was observed in rear of the town. They are also building magazines near the centre of the main sections. No guns are yet in position on these works—only those mounted a week ago are visible.

On our side the note of preparation is heard, and as soon as all things are ready, the forward movement will begin. Any plans of attack it would be improper to hint at even if they were known to me. E. S.

LETTER FROM POTOMAC CREEK.

POTOMAC CREEK, SEVEN MILES FROM THE POTOMAC RIVER, AND TEN FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The bridge over this stream has been the only connecting link needed in the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh. The structure now completed is about ninety feet high, consisting of one bent erected above another, and firmly stayed on each side. Mr. HARVEY ROBELLE, with some fifty men, has had charge of the building of the work, which has been completed in less than a week's time. The bridge over the Aquia was constructed last week, a soon as Fredericksburgh is taken a bridge will be thrown across the Rappahannock at that point. The wood-work for it is already at the mouth of Aquia Creek. On Wednesday, a schooner, containing some 75,000 feet of the timber, many of them a foot square and seventy feet long, got aground; fifty soldiers, however, who were detailed for the purpose, succeeded in removing the vessel from its precarious position. The rails have all been laid, and it is expected that the cars will run regularly from to-day onward. W. E. WARNER, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the road during last Spring and Summer, has again been appointed Superintendent. Thirty-two cars and two engines, the Government and *Osceola*, have arrived by water from Alexandria. The *Osceola* was brought to Aquia Creek yesterday and placed in running order. These are the same cars and engines which were used on the Warrenton and Alexandria Railroad until we abandoned it last week. The One Hundred and Second New-York, and Twenty-fourth Michigan are guarding the road at the Aquia end of it. Other regiments are also scattered all along the entire length, some fourteen miles. A telegraph station has just been established here and communication with Washington and other points. J.

LETTER FROM BURKE'S STATION.

Operations of the Harris Light Cavalry.

BURKE'S STATION, FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND ELEVEN FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

An important expedition, sent out several days since, has just returned here from the country around the mouth of the Rappahannock. On Wednesday, the 19th inst., Gen. BAYARD was ordered to send a portion of his cavalry in a southerly course from Falmouth, for the purpose of clearing out any rebel stragglers, and watching the movements of the enemy on the other side of the Rappahannock. The force consisted of ten squadrons of the Harris Light Cavalry, led by Major H. HARHAUS, a gallant officer, and about the same number of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, all under command of Col. KARGE. It left Falmouth on Thursday morning, the 20th, turning off on the crossroad leading to King George Court-house and Port Conway. The men proceeded on their way until night, when they encamped on Col. TAYLOR's farm. Scouting parties were sent out in the direction of King George and Port Conway. On the next day small squads of men were also sent in various directions. One of these discovered that the rebels had collected on this side of the river 15,000 bushels of wheat and corn, to be forwarded toward Richmond. A long row of teams were discovered on the opposite shore of the Rappahannock, waiting to receive the grain. One hundred and fifty rebel cavalry were also discovered in the rear of Port Royal, opposite to Port Conway, whose mission was to guard this wagon train.

No sooner were the cavalry seen than Col. KARGE determined to shell them. The ten pieces of flying artillery accompanying the expedition were masked in a squadron of the Harris Light Cavalry, which cautiously proceeded in the direction of Port Conway. On reaching the bank of the river the guns were quickly unlimbered, placed in position, sighted, and before the rebels on the opposite side dreamed of our presence two shells were dropped among them; such a skedaddling on a small scale has not been witnessed during the war. The men, some with horses and some without, fled in all directions, to the infinite amusement of our men. The force returning to Col. TAYLOR's farm at night (Saturday,) and reconnoitering parties were thrown down the Neck as far as Mathias Point. A large amount of whisky, fancy goods, boots, shoes and contraband articles of every description, were found secreted in barns and other places. Maj. HARHAUS is of the opinion that notwithstanding the blockade an immense amount of illegal traffic is carried on across the Potomac. One hundred and fifty hogs belonging to the Confederate Government, were also secured. The enemy's camp fires were visible all along the opposite shore of the Rappahannock, indicating the presence of a very large force. Refugees and contrabands, who had escaped through the rebel lines, informed our officers that the enemy were bringing up which was done. On the afternoon of the 10th, Lieut. all their available force from Richmond, intending to make the fight in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. The men reached their encampment a short distance from here, much exhausted by their five day's operations. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry have been sent out to complete the good work commenced.

During the week prior to this expedition the Harris Light Cavalry were busily employed in finding the fords on the Rappahannock above Fredericksburgh. On Friday, the 14th inst., Maj. HARHAUS received orders from Gen. BAYARD to picket Field's Ford, Campus' Falls Ford and Ely's, laid down on the maps as Barnett's. He proceeded to do so, but finding that his force was much inferior to the enemy's, asked for reinforcements. A further detachment from the Harris Cavalry and also one from the Tenth New-York Cavalry were sent to him. The men had been on their posts but a short time, before the rebels attempted to cross the Campus Falls Ford. Our boys not having their carbines with them at the time drove them back with their revolvers three times, placing several *hors de combat*.

Further orders were received to picket Richards' and United States Fords, eight miles from Falmouth. SMITH, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, stationed near Campus Falls Ford, indicated from the opposite shore that he desired an interview. Corporal BREWER, Company C, United States Infantry, met him in the middle of the stream, when they shook hands and agreed that there should be no further picket firing on either side. The same Lieutenant afterward exchanged with one of our men some whisky and tobacco for coffee. On Tuesday, the 18th, the enemy suddenly came upon our pickets, near United States Ford, capturing twelve of them and ten horses. They belonged to the Tenth New-York. The same evening they also drove in our pickets at Ellis' Ford. Reinforcements from the New-Jersey Cavalry were received the next day. *The enemy were constantly* dismounting and approaching our pickets, at dusk, *on foot, to make us believe that they were supported* by an infantry force. The force left the fords to proceed on the expedition just completed. J.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN FRONT.

Brilliant Reconnoissance in Force by Gen. Stahel.

The Enemy Encountered at Snicker's Gap and at Berryville.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE REBELS.

Capture of Prisoners, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Arms, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 30—12:25.

We have received the following from the TIMES special correspondent, dated Fairfax Court-House, 30th.

Gen. STAHEL returned this evening from the reconnoissance in force commenced on Thursday night last. After driving in WHITE's pickets at Ashby's Gap on Friday, the command returned to Middleburgh, and there encamped for the night.

On Saturday it proceeded to Berryville, via Snicker's Gap. The enemy, WHITE's Battalion, was first met at the Snicker's Gap Ford of the Shenandoah River. A portion of the advance detachment, commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey, opened fire and crossed the river, when the rebels, after firing a few volleys, fled in confusion to their camp, one and a quarter miles distant, closely pursued by Col. WYNDHAM's command. The camp was taken entirely by surprise, and WHITE's force, almost without firing a shot, fled in confusion. Horses, prisoners, three flags, cattle, ambulances, guns, pistols, sabres, tents, &c., were captured.

The reserve force, commanded by Col. DI CESNOLA, then advanced upon Berryville, which was occupied by WHITE's Battalion, the Eighth, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who, accompanied by Maj. KNOX, charged through the principal street, driving the enemy before them. A force of the enemy then came from a cross road, and charged. Maj. KNOX returned to the attack; at the same moment Capt. HEINTZ of Gen. STAHEL's Staff, charged upon the same force. The rebels, who had expected to have an easy victory, fled in utter dismay.

In this affair we had one man killed, eight or ten wounded, and one—Lieut. HALLEY, of the Ninth New-York—missing.

The principal force of the rebels, commanded by Gen. JONES, fell back on Winchester, and were pursued by the Ninth New-York Cavalry to within four miles of that place.

The name of the man killed was GEO. BRADLEY, Company G, Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Among the rebels taken prisoners were Surgeon WOTTEN, Capt. GRUBB, Lieut. BARRETT, Rev. WHITE, of Washington, and belonging to WHITE's Battalion.

The wounded of our men, so far as returned, are as follows:

Lieut. John T. Rutherford, Company L.

Privates—Jno. Phillips, Co. A; Jno. L. Bruster, Co. C.

Lieut. Luther Henrick, Co. A.

Adrian Leech, Jno. Brewster, Co. G; all of the Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. Merrime, of the Seventeenth Michigan.

Sergt.-Major Smith, of the Ninth, was taken prisoner, but escaped, as did several others.

About 30 prisoners in all were captured. All the men and officers engaged, acted with the greatest bravery.

Twelfth Ward.

TWELFTH WARD, SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—FOR ALDERMAN, WILLIAM DUNNING.—This gentleman should receive the earnest support of the voters of the Twelfth Ward. He is an old resident, identified with the varied interests of his Ward, combined with superior intelligence and activity. Such a one is wanted in the Aldermanic Board, and the Twelfth Ward would earn a still higher position by electing WILLIAM DUNNING; and our readers will excuse us in our earnestness, when we remind them that the two opposing candidates are each led on by bitter factions of the Democratic Party, and the golden opportunity now presents itself to elect WILLIAM DUNNING as the people's candidate, indorsed as he is by Democrats, Republicans, taxpayers and working men, and pledges himself if elected he will owe his election to the people, and not to party. Then, fellow-citizens of the Twelfth Ward, vote—and, reader, your one vote may elect WILLIAM DUNNING Alderman Seventeenth Aldermanic District, Twelfth Ward.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The President's Message and the Departmental Reports.

The Delay in the Advance of the Army.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

The President's Message is completed and [illegible] to be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. It is considerably longer than the last, as the President enters largely into the questions of emancipation and confiscation, as well as some others, whose [illegible] pertinence renders necessary a more lengthy discussion. He presents a most satisfactory [illegible] of our foreign relations, and draws [illegible] able to the sincerity of European Governments [illegible] their professions of friendly regard for our [illegible]. The offer of mediation on the part of the French Emperor, even, he does not consider hostile.

The President's Message was put in type this morning, in the Government Printing Office, in one hour. It will make about four columns of the TIMES.

The Report of the Secretary of War is completed, but no copies will be allowed to go out in advance of the transmission to Congress. The Secretary will not even permit it to be printed. It is an [illegible] document, and presents a favorable exhibit of the working of that important Department.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is complete, and in print. Copies have been given to the Associated Press for use immediately on the reading of the Message in Congress. It is a lengthy document, ably written, and giving full and interesting details of our naval affairs.

The publication by one of your cotemporaries of the Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, in advance of the transmission of that document to Congress, is denounced by the Secretary of the Interior as a violation of pledges under which it was procured. The course of the TIMES and other journals which had the same report, but respected the wishes of the Department, affords a favorable contrast to that of the journal in question.

THE DELAY OF THE ARMY.

It is now generally admitted that the failure of the Army of the Potomac to cross the Rappahannock promptly on its arrival at Falmouth, was caused by the unexpected absence of the means for crossing, and of transportation. Gen. [illegible], against whom the current of censure strongly sets, denies all responsibility, casting the blame on the engineer corps. The current rumors that he has been removed are entirely untrue, though the Government promises a rigid investigation and the prompt punishment of the guilty party. Among the officers of the Army of the Potomac the opinion extensively prevails that the Government purposely caused the failure, in order to delay operations, and afford the rebels another opportunity for submission before the first of January.

NO RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. LINCOLN, on account of the death of her son last Spring, will have no receptions at the White House this Winter.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the late Indian troubles in Minnesota originated in the insurrection in the Southern States, and were planned by British emissaries from Canada.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN is expected to be here to-morrow to testify before Gen. McDOWELL's Court of Inquiry.

GEN. PORTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. PORTER's Court were not in session on Saturday, having adjourned over until Monday.

NEW UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES.

A plate is being engraved by the Treasury Department, the first of the new issue of notes to replace the New-York currency by better ones, and such as will not be easily counterfeited. It is a *fac simile* of the painting in the rotunda of the Capitol of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Each note will have one of these pictures upon it, engraved in the most elaborate style.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Navy Department has information that the pirate "290" was expected in the vicinity of the Azores early in November. She was to receive supplies, ammunition and seamen from the steamer *Bahama*. The Turkish steamer *Sheilgales* was taking dispatches to that place for Capt. SEMMES. Several United States vessels are in that neighborhood.

RESIGNED.

F. STEIN SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his position in the Pay Department of the army.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The following Masters have been promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants in the navy, for gallant conduct in the action at Sabine Pass: NATHAN H. HAMMOND, of the steamer *Kensington*; L. W. PENNINGTON, commanding schooner *Henry Janes*; FREDERICK CROCKER, commanding the *Kensington*; and QUINCY A. HOOPER, commanding the *Rachel Seaman*.

GEORGE WIGGIN has been appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Atchafalaya River.

EDWIN JARRIS has been appointed Acting Ensign in the navy for gallant conduct at Sabine Pass.

Acting Master HENRY O. PORTER has been ordered to proceed to New-York, and report to Rear-Admiral PAULDING, for passage in the *Vanderbilt* to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and then report to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT for such duty as may be assigned to him.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. HOLMES has been ordered to the steamer *Southfield*.

CAPT. L. M. POWELL.

Some fears are entertained for the safety of Capt. L. M. POWELL of the navy, the letter assigning him to important duty still remaining in the New-York Post-office and advertised.

THE REPORTS, ETC.

The annual reports of the Secretary of War and Treasury and of the Postmaster General are not completed. It is therefore not certain that the message will be transmitted to-morrow.

THE FRENCH PROJECT OF MEDIATION.

A VIEW FROM PARIS.

Why Unexpected—Its Motive—The Refusal of England Hostile—Wrath of the Document Itself—Its Reception in France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The very weak and inoffensive document [illegible] just published by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, has taken most people by surprise. The fact that only the semi-official and generally [illegible] journals announced its existence, while the official and semi-official journals either re[illegible] the improbability of the thing in itself, induced the public in general to discredit the reports in circulation. Even the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of the Minister of the Interior, denied the existence of the document the very same day it appeared in the *Moniteur*, and yet the document was already a fortnight old. Moreover, the Emperor, in a late conversation with a distinguished foreigner who was urging upon him the propriety of an intervention in America on humanitary grounds, declared that he could see no use in an intervention, since from all the facts he had been able to ascertain the North would submit to anything almost but dissolution, which it would never submit to, while the South, on its side, would submit probably to almost anything but reunion, and to that never. As Mr. LINCOLN doubted the propriety of issuing the Emancipation Proclamation just before signing it, so also the Emperor doubted the propriety of a demand for an armistice before signing the document in question.

As the document will, perhaps, never reach the Government at Washington in an official form, in [illegible] of its nonacceptance by one or both of the other Powers to which it is addressed, the great point of interest to be considered is the motive which prompted France in making the offer, and the motive of England in refusing it. On this subject, I should say then that the most prevalent opinion here is that the act of France is a friendly one, intending to bring with it the reconstitution of the Union, while the refusal of England was based upon the supposition that the best way to bring about a destruction of the Union was to let the belligerents alone, and especially to avoid any alliance with the two friendly Powers, France and Russia. There are people who hold contrary opinions to this—as for example that the act of France conceals designs of a coalition with the Southern Confederacy, and that Mr. SLIDELL, in order to accomplish this, promised the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the Confederacy; but this supposition is contrary to the facts and the logic of the case.

We believe, therefore, that the document was meant to be a friendly act to the United States, and that, in the settlement which was to take place under the armistice, the reconstitution of the Union was to be the solution to be looked for, and we come then to a consideration of the document itself. On this head it would be difficult to find one word of approbation. It is weak, wishy-washy, false, mistimely, injudicious, and, in a certain sense, mischievous. It is the most noted example on record of a great nation attempting the *rôle* of the world's arbitrator on such a complete ignorance of the thing to be arbitrated. Its great feature, however, is its inutility, and it is in this sense that it is mischievous, for an attempt at diplomacy not followed by results is apt to mislead the public mind as to the motives of the attempt. As regards results, the inutility of the step is, in fact, the great thing with which to reproach the Government.

But the language of the document in question is also objectionable. It is an insult to the Government of the United States—a recognized and friendly Power—to treat it on the same basis with the "Confederate States," with a rebellion yet unrecognized, yet unsuccessful in the establishment of its power, and especially which was commenced without the sanction of universal suffrage. The document is grossly unfair, if it means that during the armistice the Southern ports are to be opened to commerce; but it is probable that the Government contemplated making of this a subject for discussion under the armistice. This is at least the most charitable construction we can put upon this part of the document. Finally, the document is objectionable to nineteen-twentieths of the French people, in the fact that it does not mention the question of Slavery—for it is to-day an admitted fact in both sections of public opinion in France, that this Government can take no step in America which will in any way countenance the continuation of Slavery.

In France the document is received by all the small writers of the Press with transports of joy, but by those writers who understand that the question which is being fought out in America is a vital one, it is criticised with a severity to which even Americans can add nothing. M. PREVOST PARADOL, in the *Journal des Débats* of this morning, demolishes the document utterly and without redemption, from beginning to end, and one cannot but think that the Foreign Minister, after reading this article, would wish his weak and blundering attempt at diplomacy had remained in his bureau-drawer. The able writer of the *Débats* finds but one redeeming, but one reassuring feature in the affair, and that is that the publication of the document by the Government is an evidence that the negotiation has failed, and that its publication shows that the Government meant it as a friendly act, since it thus hopes to show to the Americans that it takes an interest in their affairs.

The document avows that the present time was chosen for the offer of an armistice, because of the manifestation of a desire for peace both North and South, and because neither army was making any progress. We do not pretend to know from what source the French Government derived this intelligence, for the only place in which we have seen anything of the kind was in the columns of the Slavery Press of Paris and London; but it is safe to say, nevertheless, that to the Democratic Party of the North is due this lame and foolish attempt at intervention in American affairs, and since the days of Adam there has been no spectacle more pitiable than that offered by a portion of the American people, thus inviting, by their conduct, the intervention of foreign Nations in their internal affairs. If the opposition factions of the North could read daily the columns of abuse of the whole American people, which their acts inspire in the columns of foreign journals, and which we here are obliged to read—if they could see and for a moment realize the odious *rôle* they are made to play in the political history of the day, they would perhaps feel revive within them whatever is left of nationality and of true Americanism. It seems incredible that Americans can to-day forget their boasts about the land which was to [illegible] and as the [illegible] in presence of the evidences they are every day giving to Europe of the utter failure of [illegible] preached so recently. From this point of view, and with the daily commentaries of the European Press under one's eyes, a factious opposition to the prosecution of the war by Northern men seems to be a crime too odious for belief.

MALAKOFF.

A VIEW FROM LONDON.

England and Russia Supposed to be Unfavorable—Their Policies—What would be the Effect of an Armistice—If Rejected, what follows—Effect of Terrorism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 14.

The readers of the TIMES will, perhaps, remember that I have uniformly expressed the opinion, that the first movement toward European intervention in American affairs would come from the Emperor of France. The text of the dispatch from the French to the English and Russian Governments proposing a joint demand for an armistice, will go out by this steamer. So will the fact that the Emperor has, within a few days, given a long and very cordial reception to Mr. SLIDELL, in which he discussed with him very fully the project of intervention.

In this dispatch the Emperor acknowledges in distinct terms, "the Confederate States." He expresses, politely indeed, but not the less strongly, his own, and the general opinion of Europe, that the war tends to no result, and that the South cannot be subdued. But what answer comes from the two great Powers, who are invited to join with France in ending the war?—for an armistice of six months, would be the end. It is believed that both England and Russia will hesitate to join in this enterprise. England dare not provoke the American Government to hostilities, she has counted the cost, and believes, with Mr. COBDEN, that she had better feed a million of people in Lancashire on turtle and venison, for a year than risk a war with America—a war which would swallow Canada at the first mouthful, sweep the seas of her commerce, and imperil her power in every quarter of the globe.

As to Russia, she has no special interest to interfere. The loss of cotton has made increased demand and higher prices for flax and hemp, her own staples. It is not the policy of Russia to recognize or aid rebellions. She has trouble enough with her own provinces. She cannot deny to the American Government the right of doing what she has always done in her own territory. Why should the power that sent an army to help Austria put down a rebellion in Hungary, recognize or give aid to the Confederate States of America?

As before, then, all rests with the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is plain that England will not join him unless she is forced to do so, and it rests with the Emperor to apply the necessary pressure. If he can persuade Lord PALMERSTON that it will be for his advantage, and promises to guarantee England from all damage, England will yield a slow and reluctant consent. In this case, Russia will come in, professedly to protect the interests of the North. But the Emperor has not taken this measure without carefully measuring all the ground, and knowing beforehand the reception it would meet with. With a full knowledge of the sentiments, and the probable action of the European powers, he has taken this step, and I believe that, after a little delay, and some coquetting, to save appearances, the combination will be made, and the Government at Washington invited to enter upon the negotiation.

Mr. SLIDELL has, without doubt, pledged the acceptance of the proposal for an armistice, at Richmond. The South could ask nothing better than the suspension of hostilities, the raising of the blockade, and the opportunity to convert their cotton into military stores and other luxuries and necessaries of life. But how of the North? She needs no armistice. Her ports are all open, and supplies flow to her from every part of the world. An armistice of six months, with armies of a million of men to support in idleness and demoralization, would be ruin. To accept of this proposition is to accept of peace, and to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It is to give up all for which the war was begun, and has been fought. It is to lose all that has been expended of blood and treasure, and to sacrifice the cause in which they have been so cheerfully given.

In a word, this proposal of an armistice means intervention, recognition, and, if need be, the aid of France and the maritime powers to the Southern Confederacy. It is wholly in the interest of the South. It begs the whole question, or rather it seeks to determine it against the North.

Suppose an armistice agreed to. It must be followed by negociations. The South would demand nothing less than independence. Suppose that demand acceded to, there would be the question of boundaries. How can they be settled? Can the Confederacy disown a State which has formally joined it? Assuredly not. Neither the Government at Washington nor that at Richmond can dispose of a State without the consent of its people. The whole question would have to be referred to the people of the States, and Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri must be allowed to decide by a popular vote to which Government they would adhere.

I see talk in America of a general Convention; but a general Convention cannot bind particular States. It must be Conventions of each State. At least, this was the fashion when the Constitution was adopted. Congress could not cede Maine to Great Britain without the consent of her own people. It is only the territories that could be disposed of by treaty.

Such are the difficulties in the way of accepting the proposition of the Emperor, were there even a disposition in the North to stop fighting and go to arguing. But I fail to see such a disposition. If the Democratic party should come into power, it seems to be pledged to the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union quite as much as the Republicans. How can the Democratic party be supposed to favor peace, when peace means disunion, and when they claim to have given the larger number of soldiers to the armies of the Republic?

However this may be, one thing should be perfectly understood. If Europe demands a suspension of hostilities, the whole force of that demand should be comprehended, before it is conceded. The armistice means permanent peace—for the powers that recommend peace in their own interests will never consent to a renewal of hostilities. It means the recognition of the independence of the South, and a supply of whatever aid is necessary for the maintenance of that independence. It means the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports and free trade between the South and Europe; and if the blockade is raised, it will not again be permitted to be enforced. An armistice, demanded by the maritime powers of Europe, means nothing more nor less than that the North should give up all it is fighting for, and that the South should have all it requires.

I assume that the proposition, which is really a demand, will be made. I assume that the Emperor has not taken so important a step in favor of the Confederacy hastily, or without knowing his ground and determining to accept all consequences. He has an army in Mexico, and a formidable fleet in the Gulf. I have shown, I think, that it is impossible to accept this proposition without granting at the same time, all that the South demands—freedom to go where they please and to do what they please.

If Mr. LINCOLN'S Government is not ready for that, the proposition will be declined. If Mr. SEWARD is of the same mind that he was a year ago, the proposition would be considered an insult and a cause of war. I am not sure that war has not been declared in advance against any Power which should make such a proposition. To accept it would be to confess that the war is hopeless. If the Government believes that the South can be conquered and the Union restored, it will not consent to an armistice of which all the gain would be to the enemy.

Need I ask, then, whether it will be rejected. It must be, of course, rejected with scorn and indignation, and with grief, no doubt, by those who have believed that the Emperor was the friend of the North. I have never, for a moment, given in to that delusion. The Emperor is Southern, and is not afraid to say so. England is Southern, and is afraid to say so by any action that will bring danger to her commercial interests. Not that she is cowardly, not a bit of it. British, Scottish, Irish, they have plenty of fight. England's cowardice is in the pocket. She is brave to fight, but cowardly about the cost of fighting.

If the proposed armistice be rejected by America, what then? Then intervention will take some other and more hostile form, if the Emperor is in earnest—as I have argued him, to be—probably that of recognition, and whatever may naturally follow. The *Times* supports the Government in its supposed position of non-intervention on two grounds—one that the South is doing very well, and the other that there is a prospect of a change of policy in the North. But the articles of the *Times* are written with a reserve that makes one look for a change. The opposition of the British Cabinet may be but a pretence; but a few days will enlighten us.

There is one matter worthy of the attention of the Government at Washington. It is the effect produced in Europe by such acts as the Military execution of the prisoners of war at Palmyra, Mo., not for acts of their own, but for the supposed acts of others. Every such act of simple terrorism alienates thousands of friends and embitters millions of enemies. The South is made more hostile, and the restoration of the Union more hopeless. If a National General in Missouri shoots ten prisoners for one man suspected to be killed, why should not a Confederate General shoot a hundred prisoners—carrying out the same proportion—for those were known to be killed; and so on until all prisoners on both sides are butchered in cold blood as soon as taken?

MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL POLITICS.

OUR CHARTER ELECTION.

A Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Nine Aldermen, Twenty-four Councilmen, Twenty-two School Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees to be Elected.

On Tuesday next, a great fight will be fought on the popular battle-field—the ballot-box. To a certain extent, the question of political principle may enter the arena, but for the loaves and fishes, the little spoils, the principal contest will be made.

The great fight will be fought for the

COMPTROLLERSHIP.

For this office the following nominations are made:

Republican—People's Union. Robert T. Haws. *Tammany—Mozart.* Matthew T. Brennan.

The choice is happily narrowed to the two. The question is, simply—Shall we vote for worth or party?

If the great body of the people of this City prefer to give control of their finances to a man whose only claim to their votes is that he has received a party nomination, rather than to reelect one who has proved himself in every respect competent and most admirably qualified for the place, they are at perfect liberty to do so. It is a free country, and every man has a right to select precisely such persons to manage his affairs as he thinks best.

It would appear, however, from the list of names appended to the appeal to the electors of the City, in favor of Mr. HAWS, published this morning, that there is a determination on the part of a very large body of voters to disregard altogether the political aspect of the ensuing election, and base their action simply on the ground of the fitness of the candidate. Among these signers will be found a very large proportion of gentlemen who were ardent supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR, in the election of last month; in fact, every shade of politics will be found represented, as well as every interest of the City, and a very large share of its property. It is a very encouraging indication of what may be hoped for on a still larger scale on the day of election.

We presume that no man in this City doubts that in everything relating to the duties of the office Mr. HAWS comes before the public with stronger claims than Justice BRENNAN. He is a business man; thoroughly conversant with the duties of the position, of proved integrity, free from all suspicion of having used the office for party purposes, and enjoying the cordial confidence of business men, without regard to party. He has administered the affairs of that Department with signal ability and success. Justice BRENNAN has never filled any public offices except those of Police Captain and Police Justice, and in neither of those has he evinced or acquired any fitness for a position so widely different in all respects as that of Comptroller of the City finances. He will be supported, not at all on account of any special qualifications for the place, but solely and exclusively because he has been nominated by the Democratic Party.

Two years ago Mr. HAWS was elected in the face of a Democratic majority of some twenty thousand. If our citizens are as ready now, as they were then, to throw aside all mere party considerations, and act solely upon their conviction of their own interest and the public good, he will be elected again. It remains to be seen whether this will be the case or not.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL

there are three candidates named.

Republican. Alexander W. Bradford. *Democratic.* John E. Develin.

Peoples' Union. John Sleeson.

Mr. BRADFORD, who was the Surrogate of this county, will draw the full vote of his party, and secure the support of very many who have known him for years as an upright citizen, a sound jurist, an honest and fearless legislator.

Concerning Mr. DEVELIN'S personal fitness for the position for which he is nominated, no question is raised. The contest lies between two good men, the election of either of whom will insure to the City the faithful service of a capable officer.

With so good a man upon their ticket as Mr. BRADFORD, the Republicans should see to it, that no effort is spared to secure his election.

THE ALDERMANIC QUESTION

is an interesting one. There are several tickets in the field—tickets of variegated stripe and political complexion.

In this particular branch of the Charter election there has been given the freest rein to party [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

The Ring rules the single votes, the [illegible] what and every district; the motive [illegible] all absorbing; National politics do not even ostensibly play a part, and everywhere it is every party's game.

IN THE FIRST DISTRICT

there are six organizations and six tickets in the field, with but three candidates, thus:

Republican—People's Union. Henry Smith. *Tammany—Mozart.* John Fox.

Jeffersonian Independent Democrat. Pat Kerrin.

Mr. SMITH is the present incumbent, has served with marked ability for several years, is personally popular, and deserves, as he possesses, the confidence of the voters in his District.

Mr. FOX is as strong an opponent as the Democracy could have named. He is young, energetic, connected with the Byrnes clique, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. KERRIN, a liquor dealer in that District, has a poor show.

The contest will be very close between SMITH and FOX.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican. Michael Norton. *Tammany—Ind. Dem.* John T. Henry.

Mozart. Gershon Cohen. *Jeffersonian.* C. E. Woodruff.

People's Union. Charles V. Lewis.

Capt. NORTON has served in the army at the head of a company, raised by his own exertions, and at the expiration of a year's service was honorably discharged.

Mr. HENRY is the present able President of the Board. He is always successful, energetic and capable; a shrewd, wily politician, who will win at all hazards, if winning is within the range of possibility.

Mr. WOODRUFF'S intention is rather the defeat of HENRY, than the election of himself.

Mr. COHEN is a very clever man, agreeably known and personally popular.

Of Mr. LEWIS we know nothing.

Mr. HENRY'S chances are considered the best.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican—People's Union. Alex. H. Keech. *Tammany—Mozart.* John McCool.

Mr. KEECH, a present Councilman, deserves the support of his District. He has served the City well in his present position, is regarded by all who know him as able, honest, correct and worthy. He has at his back, in addition to the regular party support, a host of personal Democratic friends, whose assistance will, without doubt, secure his election.

Mr. MCCOOL, his only opponent, is likewise a strong candidate. He is a contractor, a fair man, a favorite with the firemen, and will make a good run.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican. Wm. H. Gedney. *Tammany—Mozart.* Charles J. Chipp.

People's Union. Chas. Crane.

Mr. GEDNEY is a member of the Board of Councilmen. He is a straightforward, honest, able man, and will run well.

Mr. CHIPP, the present Alderman, presents, however, a formidable front. He is strong in his opposition to the Ring, fearless in the exposure of fraud, and of personal popularity.

Mr. CRANE will doubtless withdraw in favor of Mr. GEDNEY.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican. Isaac Dayton. *Tam., Moz., Cons. Un.* Lewis R. Ryer.

People's Union. John McIntyre.

Mr. DAYTON is a strong, untiring man, whose services in the Board are every where recognized.

Mr. RYER will very probably be successful. He has held a confidential position in the office of the Street Commissioner for six years, is honest, uncorruptible, and a good man.

Mr. MCINTYRE, a twenty-years' resident of the Sixteenth Ward, is a conservative Republican, and runs to defeat Mr. DAYTON.

Mr. RYER, at present, [illegible]

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican. Chas. Nettleton. *Tammany.* John Hardy.

Mozart and [illegible]. Wm. J. Peck.

Mr. NETTLETON has not taken a very prominent part in local politics, but would do well in any position.

The fight will be between HARDY and PECK. HARDY is a Waterbury man, PECK is Wood man. Their respective friends are hard at work, and still warmer quarters may be expected before the election.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—People's Union. Ira A. Allen. *Mozart.* Jeremiah Crowley.

Tammany. Peter Masterson. *Jeffersonian.* Nicholas Seagrist.

Mr. ALLEN deserves success. He is one of the best workers in the Board, is very attentive to the families of volunteers, never neglects the interests of his constituents, and conducts his business upon principles of equity and propriety.

He is opposed by Mr. MASTERSON, a politician of varied success; Mr. SEAGRIST, whose conglomerate nomination is a fair exponent of himself, and Mr. CROWLEY of whom little is known.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—People's Union. James Dennis. *Mozart.* P. H. Jackson. J. L. Woodward.

Tammany. Anure Froment.

Mr. DENNIS is not a prominent man in this District. His nomination was based, however, upon his personal character, his integrity and reputed ability.

Mr. FROMENT, the present incumbent, is honest, capable, popular and likely to succeed.

The other candidates are, doubtless, running for the fun of the thing.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican. Wm. Dunning.

Tammany, Mozart, Jeffersonian, Constitutional Union. Jacob M. Long.

Mr. DUNNING, a former member of the Legislature, is one of the best nominees on the entire ticket. He is capable, bold, ready, faithful and honest. Col. LONG has happily concentrated the Democratic Conventions, and secured the unanimous nomination. McGEAN did not succeed in his attempt, but was completely routed on Friday night by the Colonel. Mr. LONG'S unremitting care of the families of volunteers, his faithful attention to business, and his undeniable integrity are strong arguments in the mouths of his friends.

Council Nominations.

The following is a correct list of the Council nominations, and we believe the only correct one yet presented to the public:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican.	Tammany.	Mozart.
James Hayes.	J. Hayes.	Michael Madigan.
Charles Riley.	James Healy.	Pat. McNamara.
Morgan Jones.	Morgan Jones.	Daniel Brophy.
Pat. H. Keenan.	Chas. Riley.	Michael Brophy.
Pat. McNamara.	J. Sandford.	Michael Deeds.
John Bush.	Pat. H. Keenan.	John Bush.

People's Union.	Jeffersonian.
Frank Duffy.	Frank Duffy.
John Healey.	John Healey.
Charles Riley.	Daniel Brophy.
Michael Brophy.	Pat. H. Keenan.
Pat. H. Keenan.	John H. Whitmore.
James Hayes.	James Hayes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
Mathew H. Hall.	Samuel T. Webster.
Simon Hazleton.	J. Wesley Hunt.
Vinar L. Cornell.	John McConnell.
Patrick H. Hanbury.	Joseph McVay.
Thomas G. Van Cott.	Thomas Brady.
James Cohen.	Michael Gross.

In this District Messrs. Hall, Hazleton, Webster, Cornell, Brady and Gross have been indorsed by other organizations, and Messrs. Edward C. Maloy, Thos. J. Carlston and Frederick Repper are running as independent candidates.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
Alexander M. Eagleson.	John Houghtaling.
Harvey T. Cleaveland.	John G. Haviland.
Abraham Lent.	John F. Gow.
George Ross.	James Murray.
William Atkinson.	Richard O'Brien.
Amos S. Chamberlain.	George McGrath.

People's Union.	Jeffersonian.
Wm. H. Houseman.	Robert Elt.
Henry B. Purdy.	John G. Haviland.
James M. Nelson.	John F. Gow.
Charles P. Edwards.	Philip Donohoe.
Elbert Roberson.	James McCloskey.
Thomas Stevenson.	George McGrath.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Rep. & People's Un.	Tammany.	Mozart.
Jonn. T. Trainor.	Patrick Gravatt.	Carey Green.
Hamlin Roberts.	Patrick Russel.	Wm. H. Simpton.
Ira O. Miller.	John Brice.	John H. Slavin.
Geo. A. Runkle.	Alex. Brandon.	Thomas Nolan.
C. C. Pinckney.	Wm. Joyce.	Peter Dowling.
Michael Sayder.	Valentine Cook.	Valentine Cook.

In this District Messrs. Brandon, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Russel, Brice, Dowling and Cook have been indorsed by other organizations; and Messrs. John N. Gent, Thomas Wheelan, W. D. Parsons, William Oakley, Samuel D. Bingham, Stephen McCormick, Charles N. Romaine, Terrence McGuire, Francis Conner, John G. Diamond and William Turner are running independently.

School Officers.

FIRST WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, Wm. Sennett; Inspector, Thomas Cleary; Trustees, Boardman Baldwin, Patrick McGrane, Dennis Keenan and Thomas Brennan.

SECOND WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, John P. Huggins; Inspector, James Young; Trustees, Thomas Ryan, John A. Carolin, Elijah Curtis. Republican—Commissioner, Wm. Buckley.

THIRD WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, John Patten; Inspector, John F. W. Mangles; Trustees, Horatio Howarth, John Finn.

FOURTH WARD.—Tammany—Commissioner, Felix Murphy; Inspector, John McDonald; Trustees, Jeremiah Murphy, Jeremiah Coughlin. Mozart—Commissioner, Felix Murphy; Trustees, Eugene Sullivan, John Moore. German—Commissioner, Charles Mandeworth; Inspector, Dr. Oscar Ramsperger; Trustees, E. J. Schwerdtfeger, William Wagner.

SEVENTH WARD.—People's—Commissioner, Daniel Coger; Inspector, Washington Germond; Trustees, John H. Wendell, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, Samuel J. Montgomery; Inspector, Henry Schiel; Trustees, Francis Fleet, David A. Fowler, James A. Carolin.

NINTH WARD.—People's Union—Commissioner, John McLean; Inspector, Samuel Baker; Trustees, Samuel Hall, Henry Wilson. Citizens'—Commissioner, James W. Farr; Inspector, Charles S. Wright; Trustees, James H. Townsend, James Harrison.

TENTH WARD.—Tammany—Commissioner, Jeremiah Walsh; Trustee, Geo. Snyder. Republican—Commissioner, David Miller.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Mozart and Tammany—Commissioner, John Watson.

TWELFTH WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, David S. Jackson, Jr.; Inspector, Wm. Harris, Jr.; Trustees, John Sexton, John Moore. Democratic Union—Commissioner, S. P. Ingraham, Jr.; Inspectors, John S. Hobby, Benj. Moore, John Hart. Independent—Inspector, Hosea B. Perkins; Trustees, Benj. Moore, John Moore.

FIFTH WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, W. H. Crane; Inspector, Cornelius Quinn; Trustees, Wm. H. Burris, Wm. Myers. Jeffersonian—James P. Dupignac.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, Charles G. Sherer; Inspector, Josiah H. Dunn; Trustees, Thomas F. Bradley, Joseph A. Tooker. People's—Commissioner, Peter F. Greene; Inspector, Herman Koehler; Trustees, Thomas F. Brady, Joseph A. Tooker. Republican—Commissioner, George G. Hallock; Inspector, Aaron McColl; Trustee, Adison Holbrook.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Tammany—Commissioner, John Hayes; Inspector, John Mulholland; Trustees, Patrick Brennan, Cornelius Jordan. Mozart—Commissioner, John H. Collins; Trustees, Cornelius Jordan, Edward McNamara; Inspector, John Robbins.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—Republican—Commissioner, Erastus C. Benedict; Inspector, Albert Gilbert; Trustees, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, James S. Huyler. People's Union, Mozart and Tammany—Commissioner, Washington Murray; Inspector, Frederick Widdows; Trustees, John T. Irving; John H. Bennett, Theodore H. Brannan.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—Republican—Commissioner, Benjamin C. Wendell; Inspector, James Condit; Trustees, Mordecai L. Marsh, Hooper C. Van Vorst. People's Union, Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, Orlando F. Smith.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Republican—Commissioner, Michael Hahn; Inspector, Henry Haight; Trustees, Robert B. Boyd, Wm. Truslow, Joseph Kennemeyer. Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, John A. McLaughlin; Inspector, George H. W. Neander; Trustees, Boardman Baldwin, Patrick McCrane, Barnard P. Woods.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Republican—Commissioner, Richard Warren; Inspector, James W. Gerard; Trustees, Seymour L. Bonne, James G. Harriott, Joseph P. Joy. Mozart and Tammany—Commissioner, John N. Hayward; Inspector, Hugh O'Brien; Trustees, Michael Ryan, Wm. Baird, Edward Cooper. People's Democratic—Commissioner, Peter P. Greene; Inspector, Herman Koehler; Trustees, Thomas F. [illegible]

NINETEENTH WARD.—[illegible]

TWENTIETH WARD.—Republican—Commissioner, Robert Taylor; Inspector, John McKechnie; Trustees, Nelson Luckey, Wright Gillies, Mortimer C. Porter. Democratic—Commissioner, Edmund Connelly; Inspector, Louis Ohle; Trustees, Edwin Dobbs, Edward Schitching.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Union Republican—Commissioner, Francis Lieber; Inspector, James Underhill; Trustees, Alfred Edwards, Le Grand B. Cannon.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—Tammany and Mozart—Commissioner, Frederick U. Smith; Inspector, L. H. Buckbee; Trustees, Wm. Seebach, Terrence Riley. Republican—Commissioner, James Marriner.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.

Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest upon the Body of Byrnes—Details of the Origin and Progress of the Affray—The Excitement Among the Politicians Unabated—The Prisoner Sullivan Makes Another Statement to the Public, &c., &c.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon, by Coroner COLLIN, upon the body of THOMAS BYRNES, who died on Saturday evening from a pistol shot, at the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday.

The excitement among the particular social and political friends of each party continued during the whole of yesterday; and such was the crowd around the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, in Cedar-street, where the inquest was held, that it was with great difficulty that jurors, witnesses and reporters could be accommodated, and the Police were kept in a constant state of activity in the discharge of their duty in keeping back the crowds who thronged around the Station-house. The political friends of the deceased were out in great numbers, among whom we noticed United States Marshal Rynders and Judge McCunn.

A Jury having been impanneled, the first witness called was John Moore, who, being duly sworn, testified: I reside at No 22 Trinity-place; on Saturday morning about two o'clock I was in company with Mr. Byrnes in Greenwich-street, near Cedar; the deceased, Mr. Strip and myself had been at No. 109 Cedar-street, and left that place about one o'clock; we then proceeded down to Greenwich-street; going up Greenwich, the deceased said, "We will take a walk up the Third Ward;" we got up as far as the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and he looked at his watch, and said it was too late, as there were no places open in the Third Ward; I then said to him, well, let us go home; there was a party on the other side of the way making a noise as if they had some kind of music and dance playing; Mr. Strip had crossed over upon that side; we heard him saying something about betting, and Mr. Byrnes said to me, "Let us go over and see who those men are;" just as we got up to them, we heard them say something about betting $20; I heard the person say that he would leave it in Mr. Byrne's hands; I recognize the prisoner as the person who made this remark; I believe the other gentleman proposed to bet, and the prisoner put his hand into his pocket but did not produce any money that I perceived; Mr. Byrnes then laughed and said that he would bet that twenty times over; the prisoner replied, saying: "You have got more money than I have;" the prisoner then said something to deceased, I do not remember what, when deceased turned to the prisoner and said: "What have you got that pistol in your hand for?" deceased said: "That is a very dangerous thing, young man, you ought not to carry it;" the prisoner then got angry and said to deceased, "Yes, I carry that pistol;" I believe there were more men with the prisoner at the time; they got around deceased and became noisy; I moved up close to Mr. BYRNES when I saw him in the crowd; deceased then took hold of the prisoner and said "I'll give you in charge;" two officers at that time came along; the rest of the prisoner's party, when they saw the officers, said that the prisoner had a pistol; the prisoner replied, "Yes, I have got a pistol;" the deceased had hold of the prisoner at the time to give him in charge of an officer, and the prisoner let fire the pistol; the deceased placed his hand on his abdomen and I made a grab for the prisoner; I pulled him on his knees and tried to get the pistol, but whether he threw it on the sidewalk, or whether the Police got it out of his hand, I could not say; the Police had hold of him at the time and took the prisoner to the Station-house; the deceased also went to the Station-house; he walked there in company with an officer; I arrived there immediately after the deceased; the deceased said to me, "Go get a coach;" Mr. Strip went to look for a coach, and I went down to his house to acquaint his family of the affair; when I returned he had been taken to the hospital; there was no clinching in the affray, other than deceased taking hold of the prisoner to give him in charge to an officer; the deceased was standing up when the shot was fired; I think the deceased was three or four feet from the prisoner at the time the shot was fired; he had then let go of the prisoner.

Marcus Strip, of No. 22 Trinity-place, was the next witness examined. He testified at considerable length, but his testimony did not differ in any material particular from that of the first witness. The deceased, Mr. S. Moore and this witness were all together at the time of the shooting.

Robert W. Johnson, of No. 136 Greenwich-street, testified as follows: About two o'clock on Saturday morning, as I was closing my place of business, I heard some loud talking outside, and told my boy to hurry and close lest the parties might come in and detain us longer; as my boy got out on the stoop he recognized Mr. Byrnes by his voice, and told me so; with that he ran up the steps and crossed the street; I heard very loud talking across the way at that time; I called my boy, and as he came back the shot was fired; I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol.

George Brundage, of No. 124 Liberty-street, testified that about two o'clock on Saturday morning, as he was reading in his room on the second floor, he heard a shot; it occurred directly in front of his window; he then listened, and heard some one say, outside, "If I consented to be a white man, I would not work for niggers or vote for niggers;" I then got up and looked out, when I heard some one say, "I would like to see [illegible] got a pistol;" when another man replied, "Yes, he has showed it once before to-night;" some one else then said, "Yes, I have got a pistol and intend to use it if it is necessary, I am not afraid of any one man in the First Ward; if any of your party touches me I am going to try and defend myself." It then seemed to me that there was a rush as if to take the pistol from the man; they were there altogether, and two or three of them were down on the walk. Soon after the shot was fired, some one jumped up and said, "Policeman, I am in your charge;" another said, "Policeman, bring him away." Witness was about twelve feet over the parting at the time the pistol was fired; there were from sixteen to eighteen persons in the crowd, altogether.

Charles T. Mills testified—I am roundsman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; as I was patrolling the Ward on Saturday morning, between eleven and three o'clock, I heard in various parts of my district loud and angry talking upon politics; I heard considerable cheering for Mr. Smith on the corner of Broadway and Battery-place, and there I saw Mr. Sullivan and three or four young men; they had a ladder and some bills for posting; I visited the men on Broadway, and then returned to the Station-house; in passing through the hall I heard loud and angry talking in Greenwich-street; I heard Policeman Hopfer say, "Move on," and I ran out to Greenwich-street, and saw Officer Hopfer standing there a few feet from the corner of Cedar; there were nearly a dozen persons standing about midway between Liberty and Cedar streets, on the east side of Greenwich; I heard some one say something about a revolver, when I went close to the crowd for the purpose of seeing if any of the men had a revolver exposed; when I came up Mr. Byrnes and the prisoner stood face to face; Mr. Byrnes then said something about having a revolver; addressing himself to the prisoner, he said: "You have got a revolver or pistol;" the prisoner replied, "Yes, I have got one, and will use it if it is necessary." I then thought it was time to disperse the crowd, [illegible] toward the [illegible] said, "you will have to move on here, gentlemen, this won't do; this wrangling and loud talk here in the morning." They then talked in a more subdued tone; I turned partially round to speak to Officer Hopfer and to tell him that it was necessary to drive the crowd away; it was my intention to disperse or take them in; at the moment that I turned I heard the remark, "You lie," and a noise as if a scuffle had ensued; I turned and saw Byrnes and Sullivan; Byrnes had hold of prisoner's coat; the crowd had closed in upon the prisoner, who was retreating toward the curbstone; he went back as far as the hind wheel of a milk-wagon which stood there; I drew my club, and rushed over to take hold of the crowd, and just then I heard the report of the pistol; Mr. Byrnes was directly in front of me, with his back toward me and the prisoner with his back against the wagon; the report of the pistol was as if it was fired low, or the person fired [illegible] near the sidewalk; there were quite a number crowding up at the time; I then took one step backward, and said all that we want is the man who fired that shot; just previous to making this remark I heard some one say, "I am shot," at that moment the prisoner said, "I fired the shot;" I then arrested him; the prisoner turned and said he wanted to get his hat; I then took him to the station-house; I said to him, "You had no business to fire that shot;" the prisoner had no pistol in his hand when I arrested him; I told him he had no right to fire the shot, as we could protect him; he replied, "I would do it again under like circumstances, if I swung for it." We took the pistol from him after reaching the Station-house; I think he handed the pistol to me himself; the pistol here produced is the one the prisoner gave me; Mr. Byrnes walked to the Station-house; I asked him if he would remain there or be taken to the hospital, and he said he would go to the hospital, as he was in a hurry to have something done for his wound; at the time the shot was fired the deceased appeared to be handing over the prisoner; I did not see a blow struck, or hear one struck; Mr. Byrnes did not request me to arrest the prisoner; the occurrence from first to last was not more than five minutes' duration; perhaps not more than three.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the inquest at this point was adjourned until to-morrow [illegible] at the same place.

[illegible]

In addition to [illegible] in the TIMES of yesterday, he makes the following addition thereto, by his Counsel, Mr. CHAS. C. SPENCER. If what he alleges be true, there was certainly great provocation for shooting the deceased. However, his version of the affray has already been partially contradicted by the testimony which we have published above. In justice to the prisoner, and at his request, we print the following:

To the Public.—I respectfully ask for a suspension of opinion in the matter of the charge pending against me of killing Thomas Byrnes, until I can be afforded an opportunity to make my defence. Before the Coroner's jury I am not permitted to appear by counsel, or to examine or produce witnesses. But witnesses this day sworn, show that I was menaced, stated that I had a revolver and would use it if necessary, if attacked—was attacked, seized by Byrnes, retreated, still held until I came against a cart, when I could go no further—was there pressed down—the crowd closed about me, and then in imminent danger and unable to move away, I fired, as I then and still believe it was my right and duty to do. While peaceably earning my livelihood, Byrnes and his party crossed the street, insulted and attacked me. I was employed by Alderman Smith to post his bills; I was grateful to him for the employment. I can prove when afforded an opportunity that I was struck by one of the crowd, when crushed against the cart, and before I fired.

DENNIS P. SULLIVAN.

Nov. 30, 1862.

For the Wives and Daughters of Soldiers.

Free reception is offered at No. 124 Waverley-place, New-York, to the sick, destitute wives and children of absent and deceased soldiers. All comforts of a good home are provided, with kind nursing and proper medical attendance, and mothers have permission of watching by the bed-side of these suffering children. An appeal is made to the benevolent to sustain this excellent undertaking. An institution of this kind is much needed and may reach the very heart of suffering.

Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of a misunderstanding of some of the reporters, regarding the testimony of CHARLES SIMMS, in the Coroner's examination of the late Eighth-avenue abortion case, my name has become associated with some of the scandal connected with the affair. CHARLES SIMMS has since, through the public prints, denied that he did state in his testimony that I, with AUGUSTUS L. SIMMS, was arrested for abusing a female and assault and battery.

I had supposed this would clear me from further rebuke, but, unfortunately, I see some of the journals yet using my name in connection with the disgraceful affair. I, therefore, through justice to my friends and myself, emphatically deny that I, with Mr. AUGUSTUS L. SIMMS, was arrested for abusing a female and assault and battery. D. H. COLE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED GROSS NEGLECT OF THE OFFICIALS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Upon the Police returns of the Eighteenth Precinct, made to the Police Headquarters yesterday, we find the following statement: At about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a man named CHARLES BOCKMAN, residing at No. 66 East Twenty-sixth-street, but doing business at No. 307 Fourth-avenue, while in an intoxicated condition, fell on the sidewalk, in Seventeenth-street, between Irving-place and Fourth-avenue, thereby injuring his head so severely as to render him insensible. He was soon afterward discovered by Officers RHOADES and MCCABE, bleeding profusely and unable to speak. In this condition he was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by these officers, who, upon their arrival there, at once inquired of the officials in charge of the institution what they should do with the injured man, at the same time saying that he was fast bleeding to death. The Policemen in their return then go on to say that in reply to the latter question, "we were met with the sarcastic rebuff of 'who are you? we want none of your dictation,' we replied that we were the officers who had brought a dying man to the Hospital, and that if he was not attended to soon he would die. The Hospital officials then told us that Policemen were not much and that we would have to wait our turn. At this time there was no other patient in waiting, and in fifty-five minutes after entering the Hospital, the man was allowed to bleed to death through the gross negligence of the officials of that institution. Cannot there be something done in future to prevent such inhuman proceedings?"

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO LEAVE THEIR COAL VAULTS UNSECURED.—On the night of the 26th of November a burglary was committed in the store No. 5 Park-place. The burglars entered the premises through the hole of the coal-vault upon the sidewalk, which, owing to the negligence of the occupants, had been left unfastened. When this information was communicated to Captain MOUNT, of the Third Police

[illegible]

The following record is given of the ballots of the various steamers voted by Fire Engines at the Liberty Fair held on Thanksgiving day: [illegible]

All the [illegible], with the exception of Nos. 20 and 40 of New-York, and No. 4 of Newburgh, were [illegible] in the morning, and did not cease until twenty minutes past [illegible] o'clock [illegible].

[illegible]

Fireman's Commission.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the first floor of the premises No. 44 Chatham-street, occupied by [illegible] as a gun and pistol manufactory. The flames were first seen in the workshop in the rear, and before they could be extinguished the building and their contents were damaged, by fire and water, to the amount of about $3,000. Mr. [illegible] is said to be fully insured in City Companies. The fire was found to have originated from the [illegible] of the forge which [illegible] the wood work in the immediate vicinity of the workshop.

Fair for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers.—The fair which has been held at the Cooper Institute, by the pupils of the Twelfth-street School, will be continued this (Monday) afternoon and evening. The proceeds are to be given to the Institution, No. 322 Sixth-avenue, for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers. It is hoped that the friends of the soldiers' orphans will patronize the praiseworthy efforts of the young ladies to-day, [illegible] by the managers of the institution for the same object during the week.

Infanticide.—A woman named [illegible], residing at No. 114 Oliver-street, committed infanticide on Saturday night, by throwing her infant into a privy in the rear of her residence. The accused left her house immediately afterwards and went to [illegible], where she was found by Officer [illegible] of the Fourth Precinct, and taken into custody. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest upon the child at the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.—On Wednesday night, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, Miss [illegible] will give her second entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations, in behalf of the "Home for the Orphans of Volunteers." Miss [illegible] will be assisted by Prof. Brown, the elocutionist, and [illegible]. The enterprise is indorsed by Mayor Opdyke, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Dr. Mott and other citizens, who vouch for [illegible] intentions.

Travel Eastward.—The steamboat and railroad connection between the New-York and New-Haven boats and the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad will be discontinued, on and after Monday, during the Winter season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Courts.—The December term of the Brooklyn City Court will commence this morning before Judge Reynolds. The Day Calendar embraces from 1 to 80 inclusive.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court will be opened to-day by Judge Lott, for the purpose of hearing [illegible].

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will, it is expected, make their final presentments this week. Several important cases have been brought before them.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 118, from the following causes: Consumption, 14; scarlet fever, 8; congestion of brains, 7; infantile convulsions, diptheria and marasmus, 5 each; inflammation of lungs, 25; bronchitis, debility, adult, 4 each; small-pox and inflammation of stomach, 3 each; intussusception of intestines, inflammation of brain, disease of heart, dropsy, congestion of lungs, 2 each; [illegible] asthma, croup, lockjaw, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, [illegible]. Adults, 51; children, 67.

Departure of Regiments.—The regiments recently encamped at East New-York are leaving for the seat of war as fast as transportation can be provided. On Friday evening two Massachusetts regiments embarked, on Saturday two Connecticut regiments, and yesterday two more Connecticut, and one New-Hampshire regiment arrived at the South Ferry and were placed on board of steamers in waiting. It is expected that all will have left by Tuesday.

Appointed Aid to Gen. Spinola.—Isaac Van Anden, Esq., proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, received official notification on Saturday that he had been appointed Volunteer Aid, with the rank of Colonel, on the Staff of Gen. F. B. Spinola, of the Empire Brigade, now in actual service at Suffolk, Va. Col. Van Anden expects to leave for the seat of war in a few days.

NEW-JERSEY.

Veterinary Surgeon-General.—Dr. [illegible], well known in Newark as a veterinary surgeon, has received the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. Dr. [illegible] is said to have passed a most searching examination, in competition with over one hundred applicants. The office is a new one, and the appointment for life. Dr. [illegible] has been ordered to report to Gen. Burnside.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Justice [illegible], of Jersey City, on the body of a young man named [illegible], who was killed by being run over by a train of New-York and Erie cars. Deceased was employed on the road and attempted to get on the train while in motion, but missed his hold and fell under the wheels. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Missionary Services.—Special missionary services were held in all the Newark M. E. churches yesterday. Many distinguished clergymen and laymen from abroad participated. The Sunday schools of all the churches held their missionary anniversaries in the afternoon, when collections were taken up for the cause.

New Stamps on Checks.—The Newark banks have given public notice that on and after Dec. 1 payment will be refused to all checks not bearing the duty stamps as required by the General Tax law, and payment will be refused to checks from corresponding banks not bearing such stamps.

Attempt to Set Fire to the Jersey City Prison.—On Saturday forenoon a soldier named Wm. Griffith, committed to the City Prison and held as a deserter, attempted to burn the building by setting

[illegible]

New-Jersey.—Application will be made to the Legislature of New-Jersey, at its coming session, for authority to establish a ferry from a point or points in Hudson County, to a certain point or points in New-York.

United States General Hospital, Newark.—Weekly report for the week ending Nov. 29: Arrived, 4; returned to duty, 6; discharged, 66; [illegible]

Rev. G. W. Bingham of the Universalist Church in Newark, has accepted a call to Lynn, Mass.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 29, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 1—A. M.

Financial confidence through the past week was partially unsettled by the speculations in opinion usually incident to the near approach of the meeting of Congress. That event takes place, and we shall have the President's Annual Message at length, and probably a synopsis of some of the Department reports, in the course of the day. It is doubtful whether the important report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready for a day or two. There is much talk about a change of financial policy in the conduct of the War, to be foreshadowed in this document. We know of no sufficient authority for believing that any important or radical departure from the system devised by Congress at the last session will be suggested, or urged by the Secretary. Judging from the frankly expressed views of several leading members of the Committee of Ways and Means, who have passed through this City on their way to Washington, we should say that the National Currency system, established by the Acts of Feb. 25, and July 11, of the present year, will not only be adhered to, but because it has practically vindicated its own wisdom and usefulness, it will be extended to whatever sum total of United States Notes of circulation may be deemed necessary to its future success and economy, and to the prompt support of the Public Credit and the independent conduct of the Federal Treasury. Aside from the views of Mr. Hooper, Mr. Spaulding, and other members of the Finance Committees of the two Houses, we have reason to believe that nearly the entire Northwestern delegation in Congress, together with a large majority of the delegation from the New-England and Middle States, have gone to Washington prepared to insist that no change of policy, designed to reduce the National Circulation, or calculated to embarrass the conduct of the War, by placing the *Treasury in a dependent condition for Credit or Currency*, shall take place. And, as remarked above, we know of no authority for supposing that the Secretary himself will, directly or by implication, recommend any such change. On the contrary, we are assured that he will not consent to the forced sale of the Public Stocks in the open market, nor to a departure from the sound practice of scrupulously paying every dollar of interest on the Public Debt in Gold, and of [illegible] the means to this end from the Foreign Import Trade, by the way of Customs Duties, after the original issue of United States Notes, made receivable for these Duties, is exhausted.

UNITED STATES NOTES FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE USE.

May 28—Outstanding		$50,000,000
June 25—Exchanged for 7.30 ₩ cents		[illegible]
Leaving for Customs		[illegible]
June 30—Customs in June, N. Y.	[illegible]	
At other ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1—Balance for Customs		$47,300,000
Nov. 29—Customs since July 1, at port of New-York	$24,541,000	
At other ports, estim.	6,000,000	[illegible]
Outstanding Dec 1		$16,750,000

After the 15th of December, and from that date on to the middle of February, the Customs will be heavy, even on a moderate import action, at the present high rate of Gold. The probability is that by the end of the first or second week in January the above balance will be reduced below $10,000,000. The causes which keep these Notes so much as 1 ₩ cent below the price of Gold are, first, the moderate absorption by Customs through the comparatively dull season for importations between the entries for the Fall and Spring trade—from the 15th of October to the 15th of December; secondly, the effort made by a portion of the Import trade to change the policy of the Government in reference to the *restrictions of Customs to Gold and the payment of* the old issue of United States Notes, made receivable for Customs; thirdly, [illegible] *that this issue has not been as rapidly redeemed as* the Act of Congress of February 25 contemplated; and lastly, a distrust in the speculation in Gold, which has been steadily going down for three successive weeks in the face of a large export demand. The hope of some early settlement of the Southern rebellion also enters into the calculation of Importers in providing themselves in advance with these Notes. Aside from the opinion which may be entertained in reference to the cause of the speculation in Gold for the next month or two, it would be difficult to account for the present wide discrepancy in the price of United States Notes for Custom-house employment in place of Gold. It is not improbable, however, that the decline in price has hastened a large portion of the Notes to this market for sale in excess of the current trade demand; thus placing them under hypothecation at Bank and with private Money-lenders. In like manner, the out of town sellers of Gold are more eager on a falling than a rising market, and by sympathy, discouraging some of the speculators nearer home. The recent emphatic discovery that there is no redundancy of United States Notes of ordinary circulation in this market, and that without withdrawing their $35,000,000 of 5 ₩ cent. Deposits from the Treasury, the Associated Banks hold less than one-half the amount of United States Notes of lawful tender that they do of Gold itself, has also influenced the price of the latter. This discovery has raised with some of our contemporaries the extraordinary and paradoxical objection to the further employment of United States Notes, *that they are confessedly too well and generally appreciated throughout the country, and for this cause are hoarded by the People.* One of these journals, Anti-Administration in politics, goes to the extreme of asserting that if the Government were to issue a *thousand millions* of Green Back Notes, it would produce no redundancy of circulation. If this be any way near the truth, we submit that it would be difficult to devise a more economical "financial policy" for conducting the War, since the saving in interest alone would be all of *sixty millions a year*. The alternative of forced sales of the 6 ₩ cent. Stocks of the Government for 75 or 80 cents on the dollar, to be paid for in Checks, merely certified on the local Banks as "good in current funds," would soon involve double this cost in the way of discount, besides subjecting the Army and the Money Market to all the inconvenience and pressure of an inadequate as well as depreciated circulating medium. It is not pretended that the local Banks, which it proposed to favor with cheap Government Stocks, could resume their payments in Specie, under any circumstances, before the close of the War, if within a twelvemonth thereafter.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was again large in the Export clearances of ordinary Domestic Produce—over three millions in value, notwithstanding the unfavorable shipping weather. The export of Bullion fell off one-half, as compared with the previous week or two, although an additional supply was received from California early in the week, and some considerable parcels have come upon the market from Baltimore, at a reduced premium. The price of Gold left off on Saturday, 128¾@128⅞ ₩ cent., and Exchange 142@142½ ₩ cent. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise were on a moderate scale, and the Customs of the week light. The large Sub-Treasury balance of $24,726,361 on Saturday week was reduced, by the reimbursement of the recent advances of the Associated Banks and other considerable payments, to $12,035,135, and the effect is a decline in the current rate of interest to the Stock Exchange to 6 ₩ cent., as against 7 ₩ cent. the previous week. The following table shows the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	[illegible]
U. S. Treasury Bonds 7.30 ₩ cents	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The decline in the speculative Railways from the quotations at the close of the previous week was not important until Friday and Saturday, (forenoon,) though the market was dull and prices drooping before the Holiday of Thursday. The average fall of the week is 1½ ₩ cent.; in some descriptions the difference is over 2 ₩ cent., in others less than 1 ₩ cent., as will be noticed on reference to the above table. The change in the general temper of speculation, against an easier market for Money than the week before, is ascribed to the discussion of the financial prospects and probable policy of the Government on the eve of the meeting of Congress. From this cause the accession of sellers, for cash, (no difficulty being found, for the moment, in borrowing the stock,) as well as on time, became quite marked; and at the termination of the week the preponderance of opinion appeared to be with the *Bear* interest. The amount of Stocks sold *short*, on the calculation of lower prices through the month of December, is represented to be large, the sellers taking the risk of having their own theory reversed and calculation upset by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the early action of the Finance Committee of Congress on the wants of his Department. There was some improvement in the demand [illegible] in the day on Saturday, and the market left off steady.

The following were the bids made for the City Bank Shares on Saturday:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, [illegible] at the close of the previous week:

[illegible]

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,884,931, against $3,613,108 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,051,661, against $3,115,160 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $383,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,298,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$150,688,000
Add four weeks in November	10,176,000
Total to date, 1862	$160,864,000
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$127,275,000
Add four weeks in November	14,334,000
Total to date, 1862	$141,609,000
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 were	$49,152,000
Add since 1st November	6,346,000
Total to date, 1862	$55,508,000
Against same time, 1861	3,205,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$52,303,000

Messrs. Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall-street, are now distributing the following additional revenue stamps: Fire and life insurance, conveyance, bill lading, entry of goods, passage tickets, mortgage, bond, probate of will, certificates (stock, deposit and general,) lease, warehouse, manifest, inland exchange, foreign exchange, express, proprietary, Bank checks.

A circular from Mr. A. H. Muller, the well-known real estate and stock auctioneer, announces that he has formed a partnership with Mr. F. R. Wilkins, auctioneer, and his son, Mr. A. H. Muller, Jr., for the transaction of a general auction business of real and personal estate, stocks and bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale. They also propose to attend to the appraisement and division of estates, to the procuring of money on securities and on bond and mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores.

The New-York office of the United States Treasury received during the month of November, for

Customs	$3,017,877	Patent Fees	$4,616
Loans	[illegible]	Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Internal Revenue	[illegible]	Post Office	[illegible]
Transfers	[illegible]		
Total			$35,418,500
Balance on 1st November			[illegible]
Together			[illegible]
And paid out in November			[illegible]
Leaving present Balance			$12,035,135

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold:		$127,000 00
Foreign Coins	$10,000	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
United States Bullion	99,000	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		$30,000 00
Foreign Coins	$12,000	
Foreign Bullion	[illegible]	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	1,000	
United States Bullion (old coins)	[illegible]	
United States Bullion (Washoe)	5,500	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	500	
Total deposits, payable in Bars	70,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	87,000	$157,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		122,072 33
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		55,182 13

The London *Times* of Nov. 15, the latest by the *Africa*, at Boston, reports, financially, as follows:

FRIDAY EVENING.

"Consols this morning opened steadily at the quotation of last evening, and soon manifested a favorable tendency, which was subsequently checked by the publication of the monthly return of the Bank of France. The first quotation for money was 93⅜ to ½, whence there was soon an advance to 93½ to ⅝, the market presenting a strong appearance. Ultimately the price was 93⅜ for money, and 92 to ⅜, ex dividend, for the 4th of December. A further withdrawal of sovereigns from the Bank contributed to the reaction in the afternoon, while, on the other hand, some support was derived from the intelligence that the *Great Britain* may be expected from Melbourne in the course of a fortnight with £452,000. The last price from Paris this evening [illegible], showing a decline of a quarter per cent., attributable, most likely, to the Bank return. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Holland and Hamburgh were a shade higher. On other places there was no alteration of importance. The corn market was very heavy this morning at a further decline of 1s. The Liverpool cotton market this week opened at higher prices, but there has been subsequently a tendency to reaction. About 70,000 sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation, partly to the Continent and partly to the West Indies. The Specie by the West India mail steamer *Seine*, is £742,166, of which £31,000 is gold, and the remainder silver. The reduction of £1,300,000 in the bullion of the Bank of France, shown in the monthly return just published, is greater, even, than was anticipated. Within three months an aggregate diminution has been experienced of £3,600,000, coincidently with a reduction of about £2,500,000 sustained by the Bank of England. It is stated from Panama that Her Majesty's ship *Tartar* left Guaymas for that port at the beginning of September, touching at Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, and that she was expected in about a fortnight or three weeks with silver, probably of considerable amount. The dollars brought by the last Mexican packet, as well as some quantity from America, etc., have been disposed of for China at 61⅛d. This shows an advance of ⅛d. on the rates lately realized, and of ¼d. on the price obtained for the previous arrival."

The new Michigan State Loan of $800,000 is to be awarded by the Treasurer to-day. Bids will be received at the office of R. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison up to 12 o'clock.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part III.*—Nos. [illegible].

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrers Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28. Issues of Law and Fact, No. 217.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

Common Pleas—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been [illegible]

ASHES—Have been inactive at [illegible] for Pots and [illegible] for Pearls, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite active for seasonable goods of all descriptions, [illegible]. The Boston Shipping List, of this morning, says: "The encouraging features of the Boot and Shoe market, to which we have alluded for some time past, continued quite prominent even in Thanksgiving week, when business usually is for the most part suspended. Buyers are here from Cincinnati, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Kansas, and all desirable goods are taken up as fast as received from the manufacturers. There appears to be scarcely any abatement in the demand, and full prices are obtained for all kinds of goods. There is some little falling off in the New-England trade, as buyers generally remain at home this week to spend Thanksgiving with their families, but outside of New-England trade the demand is greater than the supply, and goods are ordered ahead. Manufacturers are fully employed [illegible]. For California there is a moderate demand. No shipments from this port the past week. From New-York the shipments have been [illegible]. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	Cases.	
For the week	41	245
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON—Has advanced to 66c.@67c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and has declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The receipts since our last were [illegible]

[illegible]

Southern Flour is depressed and drooping; sales 800 bbls. at [illegible] for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., [illegible] for fancy, to choice brands, and [illegible] for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales [illegible] bbls. Extra, at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at [illegible] for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request for export, at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 100,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 49@[illegible]; Amber Western, at [illegible]; Red Western, (Winter,) at [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at [illegible]; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@[illegible]; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 22, and White State at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at former rates; sales since our last, 67,000 bushels at 70c.@71c., mainly at 70c. for shipping Mixed Western; [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at [illegible], according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at [illegible]; Western, at [illegible], and State, at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Barley is depressed, at [illegible] ₩ bushel. [illegible] 3,000 bushels prime Barley Malt changed hands at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

The following is the total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources, except teams, at Chicago, from the 1st of January to Nov. 24:

[illegible]

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 65c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at former prices. New Crop, 15c.@25c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been much lighter than the sales, and prices have been advancing during the past week. The principal movements, Messrs. H. D. Hunt & Co. review thus: "The market for Dry Hides throughout the week has been active and buoyant, and, notwithstanding the occurrence of our annual Thanksgiving holiday, taking one business day from the week, large sales have been effected at prices somewhat in advance of last week's quotations. The demand continues good, both from legitimate buyers and speculators, a large portion of the week's business having been with the latter class, who manifest considerable confidence in the future course of the market. Importers generally are firm in their views, and refuse to make any concession to effect sales, while the trade, who have lately bought very largely, pay present asking prices with reluctance. Domestic Slaughter remains in firm, active demand for consumption, at full prices. The stock on hand is very moderate, and holders manifest no anxiety to sell even at present high rates. Owing to the meagre supply of Upper Leather Stock, transactions are greatly restricted. We have no movements to notice in Calcutta Hides, either Cow or Buffalo. In Boston sales have been effected of 75 bales Buffalo at 17c. cash, and about 200 bales Cow at [illegible], cash, principally from second hands. The balance of the stock is held firmly above present views of buyers. Receipts for the week have been 20,494 Hides. Sales have been [illegible] Hides, including [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible], cash, in bond, for Canada; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, [illegible], cash; 3,000 Dry California, [illegible], on private terms; [illegible] Dry Orinoco, [illegible], on private terms; [illegible] Dry Matamoras, [illegible], part 26c., cash; 600 Dry Aspinwall, 20 lbs., 25c., cash; 800 Dry Maracaibo, 20 lbs., 25c., 6 months; 300 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., 25c., 6 months, on the year; 500 Maracaibo, 20 lbs., 26c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; *1,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra*, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Minas, 18 lbs., 25c., usual selection; 800 Dry Salted Maranham, 24½ lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Dry Rio Hache and Savanilla, on private terms; 500 Dry Western, 21 lbs., on private terms; [illegible] City and Country Slaughter, [illegible], cash; 500 Newfoundland Slaughter, [illegible], cash; 500 New Orleans Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is [illegible], (same time last year [illegible]—year before, 142,500.) The stock includes 75,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,); 50,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,); 4,000 Dry Orinoco; 31,000 Dry California; 1,000 Dry Central America; 800 Dry West Indies, Para, etc.; 9,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 2,000 Dry Matamoras; 3,000 Dry Minas; 2,500 Dry Salted Bahia; 3,700 Dry Salted Chili; 1,000 Wet Salted California; 4,000 Wet Salted Western; 300 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow."

IRON—The Philadelphia market has been quite active during the past week. The *North American* of this morning says: "There is very little Pig Metal offering; most makers having sold up are not disposed to contract for future delivery at the rates now current; sales of 9,000@10,000 tons Anthracite, however, are reported, in lots, mostly 1 and 2, at [illegible] for the three numbers, cash and time, which figures are now refused by some, including 1,000 tons at our highest figures, 4 months; 600 tons white No. 3 at $28, cash, and 1,500 tons Forge at a very full rate, exact terms not public. For Manufactured Iron the demand continues very active, and prices are tending upward."

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Wessell & Weissmayer review thus: "Hemlock Sole—Our stocks having been replenished with only moderate receipts from tanneries, the prevalent uninterruptedly large demand has greatly reduced the assortment in dealers' hands. The amount of Leather now held by speculators is unimportant. Prices tend upward. Oak Sole—The inquiry continues active and general. Receipts have been only small; good stock is quite scarce. Since our last rates have advanced about 1c. ₩ lb., on most descriptions. At Philadelphia sales are chiefly being made to the New-York and near-by trade. Week's receipts of sole-leather about 45,000 sides." We now quote, Sole, Oak Slaughter

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining; [illegible]

SUGARS—Sales to-day, public and private, 380 hhds. New-Orleans at [illegible] ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at [illegible] ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand [illegible], of which 425 hhds. have been sold since our last [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet [illegible]. For Liverpool, there were taken Wheat, [illegible] bushels, at 9½d. ₩ bushel. For London—Hops, [illegible] bales, [illegible]. [illegible] with Grain, one on private terms; and one at [illegible] ₩ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. bark, 313 tons, hence to Gloucester, [illegible] Wheat [illegible]; [illegible] to Belfast, [illegible]; a Norw. ship and a Prus. bark, [illegible]; a [illegible] schr. to Oporto, 9,000 Wheat 13d. in bulk and [illegible]; a schr. 280 tons to Spanish Main and back, $1,000 ₩ month; a Br. schr. [illegible] tons to Martin and St. Thomas, [illegible]; a brig [illegible] to the Windward and back, [illegible]; [illegible] from Ellsworth (or Portland) to Cardenas, [illegible] Shooks, 40c., [illegible]; [illegible] Havana, $2,800; a schr. 220 tons, to Havana and back, [illegible]; [illegible] to North side Cuba, $1,700; a bark, [illegible] from Bucksport to North side Cuba and back to a port North of Hatteras, $14 ₩ M., round voyage; a Br. ship, 800 tons, to Rio Janeiro, a bark, [illegible] on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
China	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
China	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE. For all who require Teachers—Information of candidates [illegible]. For Parents who desire information of good schools. For selling and renting school properties. [illegible] Teachers and others interested, [illegible] send for our circular. References: [illegible] Irving Building, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—No. 125 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c. [illegible] Boarding pupils received. Circulars with terms, references, &c., [illegible] by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the Resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry [illegible] 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. [illegible] MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, [illegible] MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular, or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

ELEGANT WRITING $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, [illegible] scrambling out of the worst hand, and gives a rapid business style to gentlemen, and a fashionable [illegible] hand to ladies. [illegible] regular terms from $10 to $15. Arithmetic and Bookkeeping [illegible].

[illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. [illegible], corner of Broadway, will be reopened [illegible]. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in our department and in the family. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 5 term opens. [illegible] Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. [illegible]-av. Thorough and practical instruction in bookkeeping, [illegible] all matters pertaining to the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in [illegible] lessons. Separate rooms for private instruction.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principals, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York: [illegible] pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English, [illegible] weeks. Term opens Dec. 2. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM [illegible], competent, experienced in teaching English, French, music and drawing, desires a situation [illegible]. A home in this city, an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. H. B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation in a school or private family; her requirements are English, French, Latin, German, Music, Drawing, Painting [illegible]. Address Miss H. C. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 200 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels set up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, [illegible] offices, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, and [illegible] express offices, &c. Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Jersey City. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper, and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the New-York Times, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of their papers. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$2 00
Ten Copies, one year for.....15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for.....10 0

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$3 00
Ten Copies, one year for.....5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

NEW BOOKS—THE TIMES NEW CHAPTER and notes of various correspondents. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEW BOOKS—THE TIMES NEW CHAPTER—Contains original notes, notes, Two Pleasures, (Der Wildfang), Sunday Morning Thoughts, Mendelssohn; on, The Rhenish Poetry and Poetry Parnassus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Hypocrite Alone.

WINTER GARDEN—To-day Gone or Place.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mazeppa; or, The Last of Your Wardrobe.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Dream, The Six Kings; or, Gen. Tom Thumb's Levee, Afternoon and Evening. Barnum's Performing Dogs in all forms.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Christmas Minstrels.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bohemian.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Congress meets to-day, and the Message of the President will be delivered to that body in time for publication in the afternoon papers. It is understood to be longer than the last, as the questions of Emancipation and Confiscation are very fully discussed. The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy are also ready, and will accompany the Message.

Gen. Sherman paid a visit to Washington on Friday night, and during Saturday forenoon was closeted with the President and Gen. Halleck—returning to his headquarters in the afternoon. He then was followed by an extra Cabinet consultation.

The rebels, our dispatches from headquarters inform us, continue to throw up earthworks around Fredericksburgh. Some of our batteries, the guns of which bear directly upon the town, have been protected by earthworks. Five of our gunboats are reported to have proceeded up the Rappahannock as far as King George Court-House, opposite the right wing of the enemy. Yesterday a few shots were thrown across the river by our left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns. A large body of rebel cavalry, said to be Hampton's Legion, crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, and eluding our pickets, surprised two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, near Hartwood, and captured nearly the whole of them, after a brief skirmish. Another dispatch says the two companies belonged to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who were out on a reconnoissance at the time. Stonewall Jackson was supposed to be on Saturday at Culpepper, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburgh, to reinforce Lee. The roads in the vicinity of Falmouth are again improving, and there is now no difficulty about the transportation of supplies.

The grand army of the Southwest is reported to be in motion. Gen. Sherman left Memphis on Wednesday with his forces, and Gen. Grant's army struck their tents at dawn on Friday, and marched off on the Holly Springs Road. Seven days' rations were prepared. Only one tent was allowed to twenty men; one tent to the officers of each company, and six wagons to each regiment. The rebels are understood to be falling back toward Grenada, tearing up the track. They carry off the rails and burn the bridges and destroy the ties as they retreat. It is even reported that the rebels are removing all their valuables from Jackson, Miss. Prisoners captured confess the utter hopelessness of their cause in the Southwest.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Nov. 22 says: "We have advices from Holly Springs up to Friday morning. At that time neither army occupied the place. The Confederates had fallen back to a point three miles south of the town, and the Federal army occupied Hudsonville, about seven miles this side of Holly Springs. Occasionally the Federal or Confederate pickets would go into the town, but neither side made an effort, or seemed disposed, to occupy the place. The town of Holly Springs is represented as almost completely deserted. Some weeks ago, before the Confederates evacuated, the leading citizens of the place availed themselves of the opportunity to leave for Dixie. Our informant states, as a matter of fact, that there are but *fifteen* male residents of the town to be found there now. All the rest have fled for some point further south."

The Nashville Union, of Monday last, has these items: "A gentleman, who left McMinnville on Nov. 11, says that Gen. Marmaduke was there, looking exceedingly footsore and careworn. It is the general impression of the rebel citizens that their army will fall back, and many of them are collecting their negroes and other property, and preparing to fly from the approaching Union army. It is reported, also, that some four hundred of Morgan's horse thieves left their rendezvous at Reed's Mills, some seven miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesboro Road, last Friday morning, and started to attack a small party of Gen. Thomas' Division, who were on this side of the river, at Wood's Ferry. Our soldiers got word of their approach, and crossed the river, leaving their tents on this side, and prepared to welcome the gang with cannon. When the guerillas dashed up, a few rounds of shell were thrown among them, which scattered them in all directions, killing ten of the party. Morgan left his camp with his whole force that night, and started in the direction of Cumberland River, with the intention, it is thought, of injuring the railroad."

The steamships *Cumbria* and *Parkersburg* arrived at this port on Saturday, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. The great Union demonstration took place on the night of the 15th. New-Orleans on that occasion, to use the phrase of our correspondent, was in a blaze of Union glory. The St. Charles Theatre was crowded by listeners to the Union speeches. Gen. Butler was present, and was received with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm. Speeches were made by several prominent women, and by Gen. Dumont, of present Mayor of the city. After the meeting in the Theatre, or twilight procession paraded the streets, and among the noteworthy incidents of its march were "cheers for Abraham Lincoln." Jacob Barker, having explained away the treasonable import of the article for the publication of which his *National Advocate* was suspended, had been permitted by Gen. Butler to issue it again. Plenty of candidates were offering for the vacant Congressional seats for which elections are to be held. The military and naval news by these arrivals is important. Great preparations were being made for further operations against the rebels, by land and water. A naval expedition on a large scale was being fitted out, the destination of which was up the Mississippi, to clear it of the rebel craft engaged in contraband trade, and of the batteries erected by the rebels at Port Hudson and elsewhere—ultimately, perhaps to operate at Vicksburgh in conjunction with the forces moving down the river. An advance was also to be made by land, to clear the country of guerillas, and act generally in conjunction with the gunboats.

In Arkansas the Confederates not only burned all old cotton, but are now burning the new. All north of White River is to be depopulated, and a force is now there attending to it. One man who had 200 bales was allowed to keep 50.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st urges the Mississippi authorities to compel the negroes to go to work immediately on the fortifications, as they are doing in Georgia. In that State one-fourth of the negro population, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, have been called out, and one million dollars appropriated.

It was reported at Memphis on Nov. 24, that Gen. Hurlbut was to command the National column soon to start from that point to cooperate with Gen. Grant.

Gen. Blunt, who was pressing his way toward Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been ordered back by Gen. Totten.

There are now eleven thousand Massachusetts troops at Newbern, N. C., and regiments are constantly arriving.

From rebel sources we learn that a National force, probably from one of the blockading vessels, landed near Houston, Texas, early in November, and destroyed Pease's machine shop and all the Extras.

GENERAL NEWS.

Coroner Collin yesterday afternoon commenced an inquest at the Twenty-seventh Precent Station house, in Cedar-street, upon the body of Thomas Branna, who died on Saturday evening from a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, at the hands of Dennis F. Sullivan. The excitement in the First Ward, ran very high yesterday, among the social and political friends of the respective parties. The inquisition will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock at the same place.

Rev. Dr. Elvan W. Clarke, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation last evening, previous to leaving for Albany, where he has been invited to take charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church of that city. Dr. Clarke has been very successful and popular with his Brooklyn congregation, and a large audience assembled to listen to his farewell sermon.

Messrs. Doddr, Boorman and Brennan, Commissioners of Allotment, estimate that the volunteers from this State alone have allotted $6,341,000 per annum of their pay. Those who have made no allotment of their pay, have doubtless remitted half as much more—making an aggregate of at least $9,000,000.

A Fort Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* with the following little bit of history: A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to Floyd's attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburgh, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foreman (treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three inches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan, but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New-York harbor. Other platforms were then ordered. The glacis, or outside work prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. Floyd had all things ready for the great guns at Pittsburgh, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carolinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Nov. 28, says: "T. Parker Scott, William G. Harrison, William Gaw-ehell, Thomas W. Hall, Frank K. Howard, Henry M. Warfield and Robt. Hull, seven of the Fort Warren released prisoners, arrived home this afternoon. About three hundred of their friends greeted them at the cars, but no parade or show was made. Col. Kane, Mayor Brown and S. Teakle Wallis arrive to-morrow. About one hundred paroled rebel prisoners arrived to-night from Sharpsburgh *en route* for Richmond."

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Church in Indiana, has issued a circular calling upon all denominations of Christians to respond to the late call of Gov. Morton for aid to the families of Indiana volunteers.

American specie has met with a fall in Canada, and is now looked upon with eight cents' worth of contempt to the dollar. In other words, it is sold at eight per cent. discount. This will not have the effect of returning any of it to this side of the line, for the reason that it must be purchased with Canadian money, which is at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent.

The wire works of Washburn & Sons, in Worcester, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The total loss will probably reach the sum of $60,000 or $70,000, a new engine having recently been put in at an expense of $10,000. The total amount of insurance is $44,500, and is distributed among the following offices: Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, do., $4,500; North American, do., $4,500; New-England, do., $4,500; Washington, Providence, $7,000; American, do., $6,500; Atlantic, do., $5,000; Merchants', do., $2,000. The mill was running its full capacity, day and night, and the proprietors had sufficient orders to last until April. A large number of hands employed in the Norway Works, South Boston, which were destroyed on Tuesday, Nov. 11, had obtained new situations in this manufactory, and it is a little singular that both these establishments, now burned, were formerly owned by Mr. Henry S. Washburn.

The official canvass in Kansas has just been concluded. Carney, the Republican candidate for Governor, has 9,888 votes—a majority of 4,007 over his antagonist. Wakefield, the straight Republican candidate for Congress, received 9,539 votes, beating Parrott by 4,295.

A naval officer who has just returned to Washington from a captivity in Richmond, states that the New-York papers were regularly received there. They were rarely more than three or four days old, and to regular subscribers there, were sold for ten cents in rebel sticking-plasters.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, has at last taken the initiative steps toward a draft. He has issued an order to the Draft Commissioners of each County subject to the draft, requiring them to assign to each township its quota, and if not made up by the 1st of January, a draft will be resorted to.

The Red River *Northwester* of Oct. 9 states that gold has been found on the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Fort Edmonton, in quantities sufficient to pay each rocker at least $5 per day.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of the Government Mint of the Colorado Mint, formerly owned by Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co. The change will prove very acceptable to the people of the Territory.

The telegraph has already stated that the majority of E. P. Blair, over Sam Knox, in the recent election in St. Louis, was 144. The following are the figures: F. P. Blair, 4,742; S. Knox, 4,598; L. V. Bogy, 2,580.

At a trial term of the Superior Court, before Justice Sedgwick, Joseph Gerhard has recovered a verdict of $1,500 against Daniel Murray, a Police-officer, for an alleged assault and battery.

Business on Saturday was rather spiritless. Flour and Wheat were a shade cheaper, and inactive. Corn advanced slightly, with a Moderate inquiry. Cotton was a trifle dearer and somewhat brisker. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were moderate, as also in Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tallow and Whalebone. The movements in Hay, Fish, Hides, Leather and Whisky were to a fair extent at buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive and depressed.

The Stock Market was depressed on Saturday forenoon, and lower prices were made on most of the Railways. Late in the day the demand improved, and part of the decline was recovered; Gold fell off to 128¼, and Exchange on London to 142@142½ ₱ cent.

Mediation and Recognition vs. American Practice.

In the very able communication to the London *Times*, which we published on Saturday, attributed to the British Secretary of War, it was said that "in 1849 the American Government chose to recognize the independence of the Hungarian insurgents." This is an error which does us great injustice. In fact, our Government can ask nothing better from the European Powers than that they shall conform precisely to its action in that case. Let us see.

First, as to the matter of *mediation*.

Here was Hungary, for seven hundred years an entirely independent kingdom, three hundred years ago united to the Austrian empire, but still retaining a parliament of its own and a constitution to which every Austrian emperor was obliged to swear fidelity. The connection between Austria and Hungary arose originally not from conquest or purchase, but simply from the fact that two independent kingdoms owed allegiance to the same sovereign, who was crowned and took the coronation oath at both the Austrian and Hungarian capitals. For many years previous to the European revolution of 1848, Hungary had complained of great encroachments by the Austrian emperors upon her constitution. After that revolution broke out, Hungary demanded a redress of grievances. The Austrian Government temporized until it overcame its revolutionary elements at home, then sent its armies to invade Hungary in nine different directions. At this point, when about two hundred thousand Austrian troops had marched beyond the confines of Hungary, soon to encounter Hungarian forces about the same magnitude, Kossuth solicited the American *Chargé* at the Court of Vienna, Mr. Stiles, to "initiate the negotiations of an armistice for the Winter between the two armies, and to stop the calamities of a war so fatal to the interests of both countries." Mr. Stiles was very reluctant to touch the matter, representing, as he stated it, in his dispatch to our State Department:

"That it was a domestic quarrel between the Government of the Austrian Empire and one of its dependencies, and over which no foreign Power could properly have any concern; that it was a subject which the United States had ever regarded with peculiar jealousy, and that I could not, therefore, reconcile it to myself to be in any manner instrumental in committing her; that besides, so extensive, as I understood, had been the preparations made by the Imperial Government for the subjugation of Hungary, that it was scarcely to be expected that it would at this eleventh hour listen to any proposals short of an unconditional surrender to Imperial authority."

Yet, being strongly urged, Mr. Stiles, "in the interest of humanity," finally consented to have an interview with Prince Windischgratz on the subject. The Prince received him with the utmost kindness, but answered: "I cannot consent to treat with those who are in a state of rebellion." That ended the matter. Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, approved of Mr. Stiles' action, stating in his note to him on the subject:

"In our foreign policy we must ever be governed by the wise maxim *not to interfere* with the cherished canons of foreign nations; and from this you have not departed. You have done no more, in your own language, than to attempt to open the door of reconciliation between the opposing parties, leaving them to adjust their difficulties without your intervention."

So much for our attempted *mediation* on that occasion. It was a mere friendly approach, *at the instance of the rebel chief*, for the deeper purpose of starting the question whether a truce were possible. When Jeff. Davis desires Minister Lyons and Minister Mercier to do him a similar favor, we will vouch that compliance will occasion no offence. Neither must they take it hard if they go back with the same flea in their ear—"I cannot consent to treat with those who are in a state of rebellion."

But how as to *recognition*? The Austrians proceeded to invade Hungary, and were at first triumphant; but in a few weeks the Hungarians rallied, and, by a succession of brilliant victories, drove the Austrians completely from their territory, and then, for the first time, declared their independence. Hitherto they had struggled simply for the inviolability of their constitution; now they declared, in a solemn manifesto, through their National Diet, an absolute severance from the House of Hapsburg. Austria, conquered, appealed to Russia. In two weeks, Russian intervention had officially commenced, and one hundred and sixty thousand men were placed at the disposal of Austria. Four hundred thousand Austrians and Russians entered Hungary at five different points. According to Kossuth's statement, the Hungarian army at this time numbered one hundred and forty-one thousand men. In sixty days the campaign was terminated by the surrender of Georgey. It was *after* Austria was conquered, and when Russia was preparing to intervene, that Dudley Mann was dispatched by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, "to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary, in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, and the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements." Mr. Webster himself thus stated the result in his memorable letter to Chevalier Hülsemann the subsequent year:

"The American agent, as was stated in his instructions to be not unlikely, found the condition of Hungary less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. *He did not enter Hungary*, nor take any direct communication with her revolting leaders. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found she had been unable to set up a *firm and stable* Government."

That was the amount of the whole matter. If foreign Governments will now do precisely the same thing—using all just means to acquaint themselves with the exact situation here, abstaining from all intercourse with the revolutionary leaders, and waiting until the permanence of the rebel Confederacy shall be assured before they recognize it as an independent nation—no loyal American will utter a syllable of complaint.

Non-interference with foreign Powers has from the first been one of the deepest principles and one of the most cherished traditions of our foreign policy. It has not only governed our belligerent action, but has affected our exercise of purely belligerent rights. The South American Republics were inextricably lost to Spain, and the contest itself had actually ceased, before we, with all our sympathy for them, formally recognized their independence. The Republic of Rome, in 1848, lived for months unrecognized by us, though we had a minister on the spot, and it was plain that nothing but foreign intervention could crush it.

All this has been and because our people have been indifferent to the struggles in other lands. Their hereditary principles and interests have always inclined them strongly toward every people struggling for freedom. But such sympathies have never been allowed to divert the Government from its established rule of practical neutrality.

All that we now ask from the European Powers is that the same non-interfering policy we have in time past exercised toward them, shall now be faithfully practiced toward ourselves. We simply desire that the measure we mete shall be measured to us again. We are willing to give the same latitude to any sympathies for human bondage, that we have ourselves taken in our sympathies for human freedom. Let there be no recognition of the Confederacy until its independence is actually secured, and no positive aid given in any shape toward promoting that independence, and our Government will rest content. It can do without moral support from abroad. All that we can afford to leave to the judgment of history. But we claim, and shall insist upon, and, if need be, shall maintain to the very death, that the duties we have so singularly observed toward other nations shall now in turn be observed toward ourselves.

Congress in Session.

Congress meets to-day, after four months' vacation, under circumstances very favorable to calm and wise action. It has no organization to effect, no new Administration to greet, no perplexing questions as to its proper subdivision into Committees to settle. It meets regularly organized and in working order, with a full understanding of its duties and in thorough sympathy with the coördinate Executive Department of the Government. More: nearly every question relating to the great rebellion and the employment of means for its suppression, was at the late session fully discussed and settled, and the Army and Navy, under the President, are engaged in executing the will of the nation in a manner that, it is believed, will meet the general public approval.

What is there, then, for Congress to do? A vast deal, the members will find; and it is a happy fact that circumstances are so favorable to their discreet action as we have described. It is not so much in the importance of the subjects that Congress must soon be considering, as in the temper in which its deliberations are to be conducted, that, in our opinion, the future welfare of the country is involved. To be sure, there are great matters to be determined. As, for instance, the legal provision for the protection of the rights of great numbers of a race, who, from being lately things, must, sooner or later in the progress of this war, come to be persons, and have rights that citizens of all hues will be bound to respect. The Tax act, it is much to be hoped, may be modified materially, and some heavy burdens lifted from the people. The Currency question needs the closest inspection of our National legislators. It is a vital interest of the country. Our present financial system must, at every hazard, be kept firm and able enough to conduct the Government, without disastrous fluctuations, through the war. When the strife is ended and the Union restored, the rebound will be great enough to justify measures for a return to Specie payments that could not be thought of now.

But, important as these subjects are, we repeat it is even more important that they and all others that come up shall be treated in a spirit of calmness, justice, moderation and liberality. The friends of the Government are in great danger, from the mere fact that they are in a large majority. Power has for the best of men its temptations. The friends of the Government should do nothing in the mere wanton exercise of power, but subordinate every movement to public policy and patriotism, freely sacrificing past friendships and resentments to the exigencies of the Republic. There is enough in the past conduct of the war to keep the country by the ears for a long time to come. Perhaps it may be deemed wise for Congress to spend this Winter in fighting all our past battles over again. We do not think so. Such a course will please too well the malcontents of the Opposition, who will have nothing upon which to build a party if we do not help them by incessant controversy on the past actions of the Government. Let the past go. It has its errors. But those errors are not to be repeated. It is the *future* we must take care of. The present Congress lives only three months more, but the Government and its friends desire to live much longer. Its legacy should be one of wisdom and strength, based on the purity and patriotism of its public acts. In this way it can make the way smooth and safe for the Government by preserving such a popular confidence in it that no succeding Congress, or haply a factious majority, dare embarrass or impede its action.

School Ticket in the Fifteenth Ward.—We ask the special attention of voters in the Fifteenth Ward, in which the management of the Common Schools has been especially successful and creditable, to the fact that on the Republican ticket the *old officers* are all renominated. Some of them have been connected with the schools of the City from the date of the adoption of the present system, and every one of them, it is universally conceded, have earned the confidence of all who are interested in maintaining the high character for discipline, mental progress and moral training, which the schools of that Ward have always enjoyed.

We cannot doubt that those Democrats in that Ward, who appreciate the importance of keeping up this high standard of common school education, will deem it just and right to reflect the present officers. Fortunately, they can do this without the slightest departure from what they may deem their party loyalty, inasmuch as the Democratic ticket is not made up of Democratic nominees. One or two Republicans have been put upon it in the hope of securing votes outside the Democratic Party. But all the candidates are entirely without experience in school matters, and cannot possibly supply the places of those whom they are expected to succeed.

We trust the voters of the Fifteenth Ward will take good care that so serious an injury as the schools would sustain in the defeat of the present able and experienced officers, is not inflicted through their neglect.

The Missouri Execution.

We are not surprised to find our foreign exchanges unanimous in their execrations of the act of Gen. McNeil, of Missouri, in shooting ten rebel prisoners, in alleged retaliation for the disappearance of one Union man when the rebels took possession of the town of Palmyra. The *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Post* and other open and avowed advocates of the rebel cause, denounce the act with all the venom which their hatred of the Union cause naturally engenders. But the censures of the *Star* and other friendly journals are all the more weighty, because less unmeasured in their language and prompted by a real zeal for the honor of the American name. The *Star*, while it "will not admit even a momentary supposition that the Federal Government can lose an instant in washing its hands of the stain of this bloody business,"—declares that "if sanctioned or even tolerated, it will justly call down upon its abettors the reprobation of the civilized world."

The *Star* will be glad to learn that McNeil, the actor in this horrid tragedy, is not an officer of the National army, nor has he any connection with the Government of the United States. He belongs to the "Home Guard" of the State of Missouri, an organization which exists solely under State authority, for local defence against lawless marauders in the rebel service, and is outside the control of the National Government. The whole transaction had no legitimate connection with the war between the United States and the rebel Confederacy. It was an affair between lawless, unrecognized and unauthorized parties on both sides. The rebel Porter, who commanded the force suspected of having murdered Allerman, was chief of a guerrilla band, and McNeil commanded a body of men very similar in its organization and in the objects it was intended to accomplish.

It suits the purposes of our foreign enemies to represent this transaction as the first instance of such lawless butchery during the war, and to throw the entire odium which justly attaches to so flagrant a disregard of the ordinary dictates of Christian civilization, upon the Union cause. But it is perfectly notorious that throughout the rebel States for months past, men have been hung without even the formalities of military execution, for no crime whatever, but simply for adhering to the Union cause. In Tennessee, in Arkansas and in Texas we have authentic reports of hundreds of such cases; and scores of refugees are now in the Northern States who have been guilty of no other offence, and who have saved their lives only by flying from their own States, and by leaving their wives, their children, their property, and everything dear to them, to such protection as the rebel authorities may give them. None of these atrocities attract the slightest attention or comment from the foreign secession Press, and yet they are precisely the same in character, though with even less show of justification than, this solitary instance of a similar outrage on the Union side.

All these circumstances, weighty as they ought to be against the comments of our foreign enemies, do not affect in the least the essential character of the transaction. There can be no possible justification for such a butchery; and our Government owes it to itself, to the country and to the sentiment of the civilized world, to mark, by some prompt and distinct action, its reprobation of it. Whether it has any such jurisdiction over Gen. McNeil, or *quasi* the military organization with which he is connected, as will enable it to punish as it deserves this most barbarous and inhuman act, we cannot say. But whatever power it has in the case, direct or indirect, should be promptly exercised, not only to prevent the threatened retaliation of the rebel President, but to remove from the Union cause the damning stigma which such acts are calculated to impress upon it.

We reprint in another column the report of the execution of the ten rebel prisoners, which is copied by the English press from the Palmyra *Courier*, together with a portion of the comments of the London *Star*. What the English supporters of the rebellion have to say of the matter is of little consequence; but the *Star's* opinion is entitled to weight because it is that of a staunch and energetic friend of the Union cause.

Grant's Army Moving—War in the Southwest.—The news from the Southwest is inspiring. Gen. Sherman, at Memphis, has got ready to cooperate with Gen. Grant in a movement against the rebel armies in Mississippi.—and both Generals have struck tents and are moving their forces southward. A short time since, in speaking of Gen. Grant's occupation of Grand Junction and Lagrange, which was mistakenly supposed to be the limit of his advance into Mississippi, we remarked that we were advance pickets, so to speak, and were warned against the rebels in Northern Mississippi, who did not have Memphis for its base. The events we now have show that the occupation of a successful campaign, and complete victory. Gen. Sherman, with an army heavily reinforced from the Northwestern States, for marching from Memphis in a direction to form a junction with Gen. Grant at some point in Northern Mississippi; and the two armies, when united will march on, conquering and to conquer, we must believe, till every rebel force in the Southwest is broken and the Mississippi Valley permanently delivered from the rebellion. The immediate effect of the destruction of the rebel armies in Mississippi, or their expulsion, will be to give the Union forces complete control of the Mississippi River in its entire course. This must quickly be followed by the unconditional surrender of Arkansas, West Louisiana and Texas to the Union.

The entire force that Gen. Grant will have when Sherman's army is added to his command we cannot state, but it will be enough for the work in hand. Already the advancing columns begin to touch each other, the communication between them being kept open by daily scouting that extends *from Memphis to Pittsburgh Landing*. The front of the army thus covers the entire northern line of the State of Mississippi. As the mass demands it will become narrower and more compact, and when concentrated for an attack on Grenada or Jackson, it will hardly number less than 100,000 bayonets. It is impossible, we think, that the rebels can muster at most over 50,000 men, conscripts included, to oppose this army. The accomplishment of the result we have indicated, as the fruit of this campaign—the reclamation of the whole Valley of the Mississippi to the Union—seems to be merely a question of time for the march of the army, now on foot Southward bound, to the points of rebel concentration. Will not "sixty days" suffice?

The Election To-morrow.—We trust that no Republican will refrain from doing every thing in his power to secure the election of Republican candidates to-morrow, by the apparently slight prospect of success which the November result would warrant. A Democratic majority of 30,000, in the ordinary course of things, is not easily overcome, and every one must concede, that under ordinary circumstances, the chances are against it.

But the circumstances in the present case are somewhat peculiar. The election is in no sense *political*—it is mainly *financial*, and ought to be decided with exclusive reference to the pecuniary interests of our citizens. The principal officer to be chosen is the City Comptroller,—who has but little patronage, but upon whose ability, integrity and financial experience depends, in very large degree, the success of our City Government. Robert T. Hawes has given the most indisputable proofs of his preeminent fitness for the place. He has administered the affairs of the office with acknowledged ability and success; and there is not an intelligent business man in the City, Democrat or Republican, who will hesitate for one moment to concede his superior qualifications for the place, as compared with those of the Democratic nominee.

The Republican candidate for Corporation Counsel, A. W. Bradford, Esq., enjoys an equally high reputation, as a man of personal character and of professional skill. The School Officers to be elected should in every case be chosen with reference to their special fitness for the particular duties they are to perform, rather than from any political or partisan considerations whatever.

The High Price of Paper and its Causes.—It is undeniably true that the high price of paper of all kinds is due primarily to a scarcity of the material out of which it is made. Cotton, which enters largely into the manufacture of paper, has been almost entirely cut off from the markets of the world; and the war has also excluded the large quantity of rags and other articles which were formerly supplied from the Southern States for the manufacture of paper. When the war first broke out, the demand for books fell off largely everywhere, and the Southern market for paper of all kinds was suddenly closed. This caused an immediate fall in price, and paper was never before so cheap as during the first year after the war began. The low price, however, caused very many of the mills to stop, and checked the production in every quarter. When the stock on hand was exhausted, and the absence of the new material for its further manufacture began to be felt, the inevitable result was a rapid and very considerable increase in price.

It ought to be known, however, that this natural tendency was very greatly aided by a combination of the leading paper makers of the country, who have seized upon the opportunity to crush out small dealers and to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. These men are now actively engaged in perfecting this combination, for the purpose of forcing prices to a still higher point than they have yet reached. They met in this City in September, and organized "The Paper-Makers' Association of the United States," which is governed by a number of officers, nine of whom constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Five of these persons, being a majority, therefore, have the right to dictate rules for the government of all the paper-makers of the United States, who shall become members of the Association; and they hope to make their machinery strong enough to crush out all who refuse to join them. They claim the right to *fix the prices* of all kinds of paper, to regulate the *time of working* of the various paper-mills, and generally to control the business of making and selling paper, without regard to the laws of supply and demand by which business of all kinds is usually governed. And they have a special Standing Committee of seven, whose duty it is to "carry into effect all

[illegible] of the Association and government."

It is easy to see what a powerful engine for the oppression of the community such an association, in the hands of unprincipled men, may readily become. While the price of paper, from the scarcity of rags, would undoubtedly have largely increased, it could never have been raised so rapidly and enormously as it has been within the past two months but for the immediate interference of this combination. They have, by their action, direct and indirect, more than *doubled* the price of printing paper, and *trebled* that of other kinds. The natural effect of such monstrous prices will be to diminish the consumption, and thus reduce the price. But the Paper-Makers' Association expect to defeat the operation of this natural law by diminishing the production in the same ratio. They claim the right to put all the paper-mills of the country subject to their control at work on *half time*, whenever they find the prices of paper again falling off.

We understand that "the Government" of this Association is to hold a meeting in this City to-morrow, for the purpose of perfecting their machinery and increasing the price of paper still further. Some persons who have the most faith in the working of these schemes, do not hesitate to predict that printing paper will sell at *forty cents* a pound before the Winter is over. In the long run, as a matter of course, such arbitrary and selfish combinations ruin all but a few of the strongest and wealthiest members. But they have the power, meantime, to inflict very serious injury upon the community at large, and do irreparable damage to the business which they propose to protect.

Our Gunboats on the Rappahannock.—We don't see why the Washington authorities should have furnished to the rebels the bit of information they had telegraphed to the New-York Press last night, to the effect that five of our gunboats had entered the Rappahannock, and gone as far up as to a point opposite King George Court House, or, on the south side of the river, as high up as the point to which the rebel right wing extends. We hope the dispatch is not untrue because it had the approval of the censor, and, if true, we trust the rebels will not know the fact any the sooner because it is printed in all the newspapers this morning.

We suppose our gunboats will not halt in their progress at Cherry Point, but that they will push up as near as possible to Fredericksburgh, to which place the Rappahannock is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. It would be a bad thing if they should so delay as to give the rebels opportunity to obstruct the stream, or to erect works along its banks, such as they have on the James. Our gunboats ought to keep control of the river and its banks—as, if we are really going to have a campaign on the Rappahannock, this would be a very valuable aid to us in our operations. We shall keep an eye on the movements of our army on the Rappahannock, and see whether it portends nothing.

Aldermanic.

In the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, (Twenty-first Ward,) Andre Froment is the regular Democratic candidate for Alderman. He is a member of the present Board, and we only express the opinion of all who know anything of his official action and of his personal character, when we say that no man has more fairly earned the confidence and respect of the public than he. He is a practical business man, perfectly upright and trustworthy, and experienced in City affairs. He ought to be reëlected.

In the Twelfth Ward, Wm. Dunning is the Republican candidate, and as there are two Democrats in nomination against him, he has a fair chance of success. He is a practical business man, intelligent, energetic, of high personal character, and if elected will serve the City with fidelity and credit. We trust he will be heartily and vigorously supported.

In the Ninth Ward, Alex. H. Keech is the Republican candidate, and he also runs against a divided Democracy. He has been a member of the Board of Councilmen for the past two years, and has established a reputation for industry, integrity and fidelity to the public interest. He deserves success. We trust he will be elected.

Interesting Lecture.—Mr. L. F. Tasistro delivers an address this evening at Irving Hall on the *Giants and Pigmies* of public life. Mr. T. was for a long time connected with the State Department at Washington, where he had an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the public men of his time. His lecture will be devoted to personal and historical reminiscences of these, and can hardly fail to be interesting and attractive. Mr. Tasistro has additional claims to public favor, from the fact that blindness has precluded him for a long time from the literary pursuits which have been his main support.

Nineteenth Ward.—The Electors of the Nineteenth Ward have a good school ticket headed by Mr. King, a son of President King of Columbia College. If they will take the trouble to vote, the ticket will succeed.

The Passaic Spoken.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Nov. 30.

The bark *Anna*, from Baltimore, reports passing on Friday, off Cape Henlopen, the iron-clad Ericsson Battery *Passaic*, and the gunboat *Dacotah*, bound South.

THE PASSAIC AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 30.

The *Passaic*, iron-clad, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock Saturday, off Cape Henry. She started two bolts in her boiler, and was towed in. She did not come in with steam. She behaved very well at sea.

Cilonatic Adjuvant. The world's remedy for CONSUMPTION And inflammation of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Craig's Microscope—THE NEW HOLIDAY GIFT—Magnifies 10,000 times; the cheapest and best Microscope in the world for general use. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 25; with six beautiful mounted objects $3. Address HENRY CRAIG, No. 182 Centre-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Heavy Rolt All Wool [illegible] ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. 25c. a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 442 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

Scott—Carey.—In the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., Friday evening, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Gurley, Robert N. Scott, U. S. A., to Miss Elizabeth G. Carey, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A.

McCoy—Ingersoll.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 27, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. Nelson McCoy to Miss Martha Ingersoll, daughter of H. H. Ingersoll, Esq., late of this City.

Robertson—Macklem.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at All Saints' Church, Drummondville, Canada West, by Rev. Wm. Leeming, Rev. W. H. C. Robertson, of this City, to Mrs. Thomas C. Macklem, daughter of the late Samuel Street, Esq., and sister of Thomas Clark Street, M. P. P., of Clark Hill.

DIED.

Byrne.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, Thomas Byrne, aged 47 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 8 Morris-st., this morning, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary.

Coombs.—At Camp Rice, Upton's Hill, Va., Capt. Cornelius A. Coombs, of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Vols.

The friends of the family, the teachers of the Ward Schools of the City, the School Officers of the 8th Ward, the members of Hiawatha Lodge, F. & A. M., and the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on Monday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

Earle.—At Catasauqua, Penn., on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, at the residence of her son, Rev. C. Earle, Jr., Maria Lent, wife of Cornelius Earle, of this City, aged 71 years and 1 month.

Funeral service will be held at No. 207 West 24th-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on the 10 o'clock train on Tuesday morning.

Greenwood.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 29, 1862, Mary Louisa Greenwood, youngest daughter of Isaac I. Greenwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 142 West 14th-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Marden.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, after a short illness, Adaline C., beloved wife of John W. Marden, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 149 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

Boston papers please copy.

Prossinger.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, at 3¼ o'clock A. M., of pneumonia, Catharine Maria, only daughter of Catharine and Thomas Prossinger, in the 10th year of her age.

Staples.—In camp opposite Fredericksburgh, Nov. 20, of typhoid fever, Corp. Charles A. Staples, Co. G, 21st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, aged 25 years.

Norwich and New-London papers please copy.

Terry.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, Jose Eduardo Terry, son of Señor Don Tomas Terry, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

Whittingham.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, Joseph Whittingham, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Lorimer and Skillman sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 567—Nov. 29, 1862.

52, 66, 14, 36, 51, 8, 71, 48, 75, 19, 32.

Kentucky, Class 568—Nov. 29, 1862.

50, 51, 66, 70, 35, 2, 26, 63, 40, 66, 63, 20, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH of the EMPRESS EUGENIE, Is to be seen at ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway. The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE Will receive THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK at ANTHONY'S, No 501 Broadway. Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP, THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL at ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway, Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

EQUAL TO SILVER—ALMOST! I mean the beautiful new patterns of PLATED COFFEE URNS, Together with Tea Sets to match. There being no tax on Plated Ware, all who study economy, combined with good taste, will naturally purchase (wholesale or retail) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST. JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway. Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY. BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY. THE PENTATEUCH, AND BOOK OF JOSHUA, Critically Examined, BY Right Rev. John William Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal. One vol., 12mo. Cloth $1 25.

"There appears to be little doubt that Dr. Colenso's work on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, which is at length before the world, will give rise to quite as much of excitement and controversy as was predicted by those who had seen the copies which have been privately circulated among the author's friends. Of the opinions expressed in the work, we cannot, of course, attempt to give an account, but an able writer, in a journal which was the first to call particular attention to the famous Essays and Reviews, expresses the opinion that Dr. Williams and Dr. Temple are novices in the art of exciting popular wonder, compared with Dr. Colenso, and that their definitions of the old canons of an orthodox criticism will appear tame and scrupulous when read by the side of the Bishop of Natal's volume. Dr. Colenso, however, asserts in the long and interesting preface to his work, that he is not aware of any breach of the law of the Church of England, as declared by the recent judgment in the Court of Arches, which is involved in the publication."

ENGLISH BIBLES, AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c. (Standard and authorized editions.) A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS, of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style. TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture. SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway.

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY. THE REBELLION RECORD, A DIARY OF AMERICAN EVENTS, EDITED BY FRANK MOORE. THE FOURTH VOLUME, NOW READY. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway. CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

NOW READY: YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JANUARY. Among its contents will be found Jonathan's Chip Basket—Four Seasons in the Courtship Year of Septimus Kight, Banker, Wherein His Love Blossomed, Bloomed, Blew and Blasted—One of Our Officers Home on Sick Leave—Taking Names for the Draft—The Effect of the War in Congress. Price One Dollar a year. Single numbers Ten Cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS, "Sweet Love, forget me not," "Lizzie Lee," "Mother's love is true," "Flora Lyle" and "Irene, the little Queen," sung nightly at Christy's, Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels. "Evening Blessing," vesper solo and quartette, for church and parlor, by M. Keller, the popular song writer. "Shall we know each other there?" by the Rev. R. Lowry, and "Why have my loved ones gone?" by Foster, are selling rapidly, price 25 cents each, five for $1; mailed free. Pianists in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $50 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

W. R. W. Chambers, Secretary.

Jno. S. Giles, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra Bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. T. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY; and at the various fire apparatus houses. FIREMEN AROUSE AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

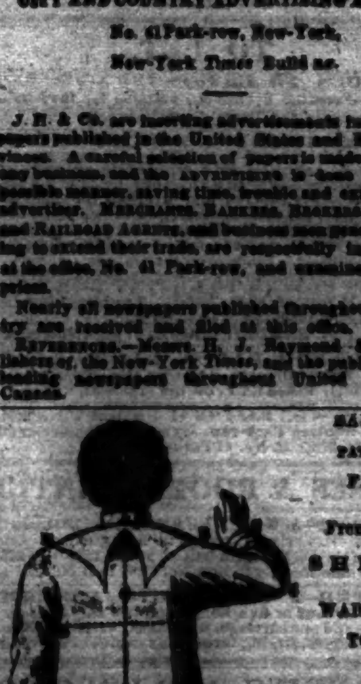
HEADQUARTERS 174TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., No. 46 Howard-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1862.—General Order No. 5.—All absent officers of this regiment are hereby ordered to report for duty at camp on Riker's Island. No permission to leave camp will be granted to officers, except such applications are approved at these headquarters. All arrangement heretofore existing in relation to absence of officers is hereby rescinded. By order of Col. T. W. PARMELE. W. L. Watkins, Adjutant.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

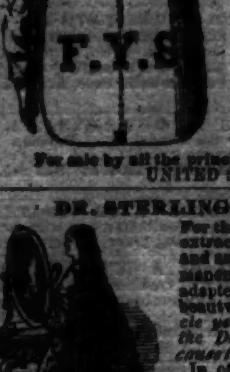
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA.



Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using Sterling's Ambrosia. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of Sterling's Ambrosia, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair. Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861. H. N. Parker, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York. Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, Proprietors, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 99 and 95 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller, ROBERT T. HAWS.

For Counsel to the Corporation, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.

Henry R. Hurlbut, Edward S. McPherson, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER, ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN, CAPT. MICHAEL NORTON.

Republican. People's Union.

FRANC W. SHEPPARD, Chairman. ISAAC B. SMITH, Chairman.

David J. Oakley, Sec'y. Geo. R. Heyson, Sec'y.

The members of the Michael Norton Club are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at Wm. Steinkuhl's, No. 31 Walker-st. By order of the President. GEO. R. HEYSON.

D. Sandford, Sec'y.

At a regular meeting, on Saturday evening, held at the club rooms of the Young Men's Independent Union Association, it was unanimously resolved to support Capt. MICHAEL NORTON for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District. MICHAEL BRADY, Chairman.

James W. Riley, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD. TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN. LEWIS R. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch.	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.

Orlando P. Smith, Secretary.

RICHARD VAN HOUTEN, Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.

Wm. S. Murray, Sec'y. Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. TO THE TAXPAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we *heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers* and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Walter Roome,
Richard O'Gorman,	John M. Barbour,
David V. Freeman,	Udolpho Wolfe,
E. B. Hart,	Samuel Harris,
L. M. Rossmuller, M. D.,	O. R. King, M. D.,
Matthew McKeon,	John B. Walsh,
Edgar Stansbury,	Daniel S. Mead.
Conklin L. Martin.	

H. V. Allison, No. 11 London-terrace.

Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 223 West 17th-st.

J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company.

Downs & Merrifield, Gas-Metre Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 West 22d-st.

Samuel C. Harriot, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 456 West 23d-st.

Morris Hilger, President Germania Insurance Company, No. 37 London-terrace.

C. C. Roumage, Merchant, No. 488 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner, JOHN N. HAYWARD.

For School Inspector, HUGH O. BRIEN.

For Trustees, MICHAEL RYAN, WILLIAM BAIRD, EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.

WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y. } Tammany Convention.

WHARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y. } Mozart Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Councilmen. SIXTH DISTRICT. IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS. ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON, HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, ABRAHAM LENT, GEORGE ROSE, AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

For Commissioner, FRANCIS LIEBER.

For Inspector, JAMES UNDERHILL.

For Trustees, ALFRED EDWARDS, LE GRAND B. CANNON.

D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.

Albon P. Mann, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

For Commissioner, JAMES B. DUPIGNAC.

For Inspector, JOHN HEWITT.

For Trustees, DAVID D. ACKER, GEORGE IRELAND, Jr.

JAMES STUART, No. 32 Varick-st., Chairman.

Joseph G. Harrison, No. 15 Beach-st., Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner, BENJ. C. WANDELL.

For Trustees, MORDECAI L. MARSH, HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

For Inspector, JAMES CONDIE.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For School Commissioner, MICHAEL HAHN.

For Inspector, HENRY HAIGHT.

For Trustees, ROBERT E. BOYD, WILLIAM TRUSLOW, JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. (Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, XIth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.) PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION. For Alderman, CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—(XXTH WARD.) Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman, E. HARRISON REED.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION. For Alderman, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.

ISAAC VERMILYEA, JAMES HOPE, BENJAMIN MOORE, ANDREW TURNIERE, ROBERT HOUSTON, FRANK SOUER, HENRY J. WELSH, JOHN BALMORE, CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.

Alderman—Jacob M. Long.

Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.

School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.

Inspector—John B. Hobby.

Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION Candidates for Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District, *comprising all the City above 26th-st., the* Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

JONATHAN F. TROTTER, HAMLIN BABCOCK, CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, MICHAEL SNYDER, IRA O. MILLER.

FIRST, SECOND AND PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. For Alderman, HENRY SMITH.

J. G. ABBE, Chairman.

John M. Costa, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS, JEFFERSONIAN AND REGULAR Mozart Candidate Third Aldermanic District. For Alderman, GERSHON CORBN.

DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman.

W. H. Crane, W. Quinn, Sec'ys.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAXPAYER'S UNITED NOMINATIONS, also JEFFERSONIAN—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the people's choice, and opposed to all corruption in joint convention.

JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.

Thaddeus Meighan, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Twelfth Ward, Nov. 29, 1862.

My name having appeared in the daily papers as Secretary of the Mozart Hall organization, giving to Mr. John McQuade the nomination of that party, for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, I wish hereby to say that the same was used without my consent, and is hereby repudiated. I am for the candidates regularly nominated by Mozart and Tammany Hall, and shall labor for their triumphant election.

CAPT. WILLIAM HARRIS.

TWELFTH WARD MOZART HALL ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic Convention for the SELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, (Twelfth Ward,) held at the house of Mr. William Little, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., on Friday, Nov. 28, 1862, JACOB M. LONG, Esq., was nominated for Alderman for said Assembly District.

TERENCE McGUIRE, Chairman.

William Harris, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Ward Committee of the MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY for the Twelfth Ward, held at the house of Mr. William Little, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., on Friday evening, Nov. 28, 1862, it was on motion

Resolved, That whereas certain parties in this Ward have without the authority of the Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, appointed according to the usages of the party, assumed to act for and publish a nomination as if emanating from the Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, and

Whereas, the nomination of JACOB M. LONG, Esq., is the only nomination for Alderman made by the Mozart Hall Democracy of this Ward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the nomination of

JACOB M. LONG,

for Alderman of this Aldermanic District, is unanimously indorsed, and we pledge ourselves to his hearty support.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and will support the nominations made by the Councilmanic Convention of the Mozart Hall Democracy for the Seventh Councilmanic District, and recommend to the support of the united Democracy our Councilmanic candidate,

JAMES CROWE, ESQ.,

and the Mozart Hall Councilmanic ticket.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and will support the regular, and only regular, Union Democratic School ticket of this Ward, to wit:

For School Commissioner, SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.

For School Inspector, JOHN B. HOBBY.

For Trustees, JOHN HART and BENJAMIN MOORE.

SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Chairman Twelfth Ward Mozart Hall Democratic Ward Committee.

W. H. Toms, Matthew J. Fogarty, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller, ROBERT T. HAWS.

For Counsel to Corporation, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

For Councilmen, AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM ATKINSON.

For School Commissioner, RICHARD WARREN.

For Inspector, JAMES W. GERARD.

For Trustee, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, JAMES C. HARRIOTT.

To fill Vacancy, JOSEPH P. JOY.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.

G. Joseph Ruch, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman, IRA A. ALLEN.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Robert Patterson, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION,

For Alderman, IRA A. ALLEN.

CHAS M. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.

Alexander Lamont, Secretary.

FOR COUNCILMAN. FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

At an adjourned meeting of Fourth Senatorial Republican District Councilmanic Convention held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, the following named persons nominated as candidates for Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District:

JOSEPH MAURE, CHARLES RILEY, MORGAN JONES, PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK McNAMARA, JOHN BUSCH.

A. I. Plumb, Secretary.

Charles H. Hall, Chairman pro tem.

EIGHTH WARD.

Citizens of the VIIIth Ward, look well to your School Ticket. See that every one of the following names are on your ticket, and no others substituted in their places:

For Commissioner, SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.

For Inspector, ARCHBALD BRADSHAW.

For Trustees, DAVID A. FOWLER, Dr. FRANCIS FLEET.

To Fill Vacancy, JOHN R. RUSSELL.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS. NINETEENTH WARD.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, WILLIAM C. KING.

For Inspector, GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

For Trustees, GEORGE P. NELSON, OSCAR FALKE.

UNION, CITIZENS' AND REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS, TENTH WARD.

For School Commissioner, DAVID MILLER.

For School Inspector, GEORGE T. PATTERSON.

For School Trustees, ANDREW J. KASHIRE, GEORGE SNYDER.

SEVENTH WARD PEOPLE'S SCHOOL TICKET.

For Commissioner, DANIEL COGER.

For Inspector, WELLINGTON GERMOND.

For Trustees, JOHN E. WAYDELL. WM. H. MERRILL, Jr.

VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, CITIZENS' CANDIDATE AND PEOPLE'S CHOICE. ALEX. H. KEECH. VOTE FOR KEECH!

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

For Corporation Counsel, JOHN E. DEVELIN.

GEORGE KELSEY, President Gen. Com.

E. MORTIMER DEEY, Chairman Exec. Com.

A. T. Canfield, Secretary Gen. Committee.

O. Sloan Holden, Secretary Exec. Committee.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR.

For Inspector—CHARLES S. WRIGHT.

For Trustees—JAMES H. TOWNSEND, JAMES HARRISON.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—MR. JOHN FOX is the regular candidate of the United Democracy for Alderman of the First District, Mr. Fitzgerald, the candidate of the Mozart Democracy, having resigned his claims in Mr. FOX'S favor.

Mr. FOX is a young man of great personal and political popularity in his District, and is universally esteemed in the community as a man of strict integrity, industry and business habits. If elected, which we have no doubt he will be, he will make a vigilant and honest Alderman, one who will reflect honor upon his constituents and credit upon the City Government.

POLITICAL.

NINTH WARD. REPUBLICAN AND UNION SCHOOL TICKET.

For Commissioner of Common Schools of Ninth Ward, JAMES W. FARR.

For Inspector of Common Schools of Ninth Ward, CHARLES S. WRIGHT.

For Trustees of Common Schools of Ninth Ward, JAMES H. TOWNSEND, JAMES HARRISON.

The undersigned have seen an advertisement in the daily papers, in which our names are announced as nominees of the Republican Union Convention for School officers of the Ninth Ward. We feel that our schools deserve and should receive the undivided support of every good citizen who regards the present and future welfare of his children. We, therefore, DECLINE THE NOMINATION thus tendered, and take great pleasure in recommending to our fellow-citizens of this Ward the above-named gentlemen who have served us faithfully and efficiently for many years.

JOHN McLEAN, SAMUEL FARGO, SAMUEL HALL, M. D., HENRY WILSON.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, TWELFTH WARD.

For Alderman, WILLIAM DUNNING.

Fellow-Citizens, Irrespective of Party Politics, Taxpayers and Workingmen of the Twelfth Ward:

The time has now arrived to elevate the Twelfth Ward still higher among her sister Wards of the City of New-York. Our population is fast increasing. The Central Park with all its magnificence is planted around our very borders. Our property is fast advancing in value. The people of the western portion of our Ward are demanding railroad facilities and the advancement of their general interests; indeed, our entire Ward wants to procure a People's Man to represent them in the next Board of Aldermen. Such a one we present to you.

WILLIAM DUNNING, for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, if elected, and we confidently believe he will be, will be the People's representative, as he is indorsed by Democrats, Republicans, property owners, taxpayers and workingmen of the Twelfth Ward.

Fellow-Citizens: The two opposing candidates are each led on by bitter "political factions," whose sole motive is "rule or ruin."

William Dunning, the People's candidate, is well known to you; he is "honest and capable," and one of the most energetic men for the entire interests of the Twelfth Ward that can be found.

Fellow-Citizens: You, the People, hold the "balance of power" between the three candidates. Choose ye whether you will have one of the candidates of the Ring or the People's candidate, William Dunning. One pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the People are triumphant.

EIGHTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A well-known and highly popular organization of citizens and property owners for the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to Harlem, together with the general *interests and advancement of the Westerly side of the* XIIth Ward, selected seven delegates, representing the property owners, the German interest and the working classes of this, the Westerly section of the XIIth Ward, to nominate candidates for Aldermen. The following is their report:

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—XIIth Ward.—At a convention held at Conrad's Elm Park Hotel, on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, delegates selected by the 8th-av. Improvement Association, an organization of citizens and property owners interested in running the av. cars to Harlem, &c., the following named delegates, George Buckingham, Robert Marshall, Wm. Hoffman, David H. Knapp, Herman Dierson, Wm. Jennings and John Coolley, unanimously nominated WILLIAM DUNNING for Alderman of the XIIth Ward.

GEO. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman.

David H. Knapp, Secretary.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, at Conrad's Elm Park, of the Eighth-av. Improvement Association, citizens and property-owners in favor of the speedy running of the 8th-av. railroad to Harlem, and the general interest of the west side of the XIIth Ward, WILLIAM DUNNING was unanimously ratified as their candidate for Alderman of the XIIth Ward.

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.

HENRY A. REISER, Vice-Chairman.

William R. Warner, Secretary.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.—At a meeting of the Taxpayers of the XIIth Ward, held at the corner of 8th-av. and 106th-st. Thursday evening, Nov. 27, WILLIAM DUNNING was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, XIIth Ward. WM. COOPER, President.

Theodore Williams, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD. UNION, REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner, JAMES MARRINER.

For Inspector, LOUIS SCHAEFFER.

For Trustees, JOHN W. STEVENS, MARTIN TRACHER.

Union—A. M. BININGER, Chairman; ALFRED LANCASTER, Secretary. Republican—JAMES R. COULTER, Chairman; S. M. SIMONSON, Secretary. People's—JAS. CUSHING, Jr., President; WM. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

For Alderman, ALEX. H. KEECH. Vote for KEECH. Vote for KEECH. Vote for KEECH. Vote for KEECH.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—On TUESDAY, Dec. 2, the voters of the XXIst Ward will be called upon to cast their votes for Aldermen and other local officers of the Ward.

Our present Alderman, ANDRE FROMENT, Esq., has been in office for the past two years, and those of us who have watched his course have no hesitation in saying that a more able, faithful and conscientious representative has seldom held a seat in the Councils of our City. His votes will not only be found in opposition to all corrupt schemes that have been presented, but invariably on the side of economy and reform. Believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to sustain an honest and faithful public officer, we take great pleasure in recommending him to the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party.

Wm. E. Dodge,	F. A. Williams,
David S. Coddington,	Joseph W. Beekman,
John H. Sherwood,	Stephen P. Russell,
W. Butler Duncan,	John Steinhausen,
Charles Gould,	Samuel L. M. Barlow,
John J. Phelps,	B. B. Atterbury,
John McKeon,	Andrew V. Stout,
Isaac H. Bailey,	J. N. Phelps,
James Brooks,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
E. N. Bloom,	Alfred Colgate,
J. D. Jones,	Wm. B. Clarke,
Robert S. Hone,	De Witt C. Hayes,
Robert Schell,	James H. McLean,
W. Seymour, Jr.,	Stephen Merrihew,
David B. Turner,	O. D. Ashley,
Wm. H. Sterling,	George W. Keese.
	Wm. L. Cogswell.

EIGHTH WARD.—UNITED DEMOCRATIC AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.—For Commissioner—SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY. Inspector—HENRY SCHIEL. Trustees—DAVID A. FOWLER, Dr. FRANCIS FLEET. To fill a vacancy—JAMES A. CAROLIN. The subscribers respectfully recommend the above School ticket to the citizens of the Ward: Walter W. Adams, Mathias Clark, R. W. B. Beall, William F. Eagan, John Blunt, Francis Bee, Ralph Bogert, John R. Lydecker, J. C. Finnell, M. D., Joseph Wigand, Harris Bogert, John Aldous, Jr., J. H. Wyckoff, M. D., Martin Waters, George Russell, C. M. Gager.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.—For School Officers. The following gentlemen are respectfully presented for the suffrages of the citizens of this Ward, who desire men of character, intelligence and respectability to fill the position of School Officers. For School Commissioner—FREDERICK W. SMYTH. Inspector—LEWIS H. BUCKBEE. Trustees—WILLIAM J. FINLEY, WILLIAM J. LEWIS. Tickets can be obtained at the office of Hammond & Romaine, No. 1,339 Broadway, or at the polls on day of election.

E. MACFARLAN, President.

O. Sloan Holden, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, parts of IXth and XVth Wards. Regular Democratic Union Nomination, Tammany and Mozart for Alderman VIIth Aldermanic District, CHARLES J. CHIPP.

JOHN NASH, Chairman, IGNATIUS FLYNN Secretary. WILLIAM M. TWEED Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee. FERNANDO WOOD Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

FIFTEENTH WARD—REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

For Inspector—ALBERT GILBERT.

For Trustees—JAMES D. OLIVER, LINUS W. STEVENS.

To fill a vacancy—JAMES S. HUYLER.

NINTH WARD.—MY NAME HAVING APpeared in the daily papers as a candidate for the office of School Trustee, I would inform my friends that it has been used without my knowledge or consent. I am not a candidate. HENRY WILSON, No. 31 6th-av.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.

Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, when physic is required, especially for children, and always safe. C. HESVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE LADIES CONnected with the National Freedmen's Relief Association have opened a large room, No. 800 Broadway, corner Walker-st., for the reception of cloth or second-hand clothing, or money, to aid in relieving the sufferings that are now within the lines of our armies. The ladies will be in attendance each day from 10 to 4 o'clock, who will be glad to welcome any lady who is willing to aid by her needle or purse, to clothe the destitute women and children. Donations may also be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Allen Butler, No. 13 East 12th-st.; the President, Mrs. James Gibbons, No. 19 Lamartine-place; Mrs. E. M. Davis, No. 144 East 40th-st.; Miss Julia Goold, No. [illegible]; C. G. LEIGH, No. 434 Broadway, Madison-square.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 1,
Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put in a separate manner, for the convenience of customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE EMBROIDERIES,
In Collars, Veils, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, [illegible] now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
[illegible]
Will be open on
MONDAY, Dec. 1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WINTER FASHIONS
IN
CLOAKS.
WOODS & SCHUYLER,
No. [illegible] BROADWAY,
Will add on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to their new stock a choice assortment of SILVER, STEEL, PEARL and FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.
Also, will open on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, a handsome variety of Misses' and Children's CLOAKS of the newest [illegible].
All the latest styles made to order without extra charge. [illegible] garments will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this stock and [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
At attractive prices,
R. S. MILLS & CO.,
Offer their stock of fashionable
CLOAKS,
At extremely low prices.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
Cloaks of all kinds made to order.
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Offer at retail
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS
AND OTHER DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
120 Pieces of Check Silks in High Colors, Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear.
With a large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS,
In the new shades of drabs, purple, blue, &c., with
A large assortment of
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris [illegible]
With open centres, in all colors.
Also,
Closing out an invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Consisting of
300 PIECES OTTOMAN, VELOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in PLAIDS, STRIPES, BROCHA and PLAIN COLORS, from 25c. to 50c.
300 PIECES PARIS VELOURS, EMPRESS REPS and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of PURPLE, BLUE and DRAB, from 50 cents upward.
150 PIECES SUPER FRENCH MERINOS, in new shades. Also,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS!
FROM AUCTION
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS.
We will offer on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1,
Plain Valencias at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c., and 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 26c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the present prices of cottons.
BARGAINS ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
ON MONDAY, DEC. 1,
WE WILL ADD TO OUR STOCK
[illegible]
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
At $6 and $8,
$7 and $8, $9 and $10,
AND UPWARDS.
We positively assert that no lady can do justice to her own interests by purchasing her winter cloak without first examining our garments.
Our prices will be found extraordinarily low, as we are determined to keep the prices as near last year as possible. Having resolved to assume the Government manufacturing tax for this year, instead of adding it to the cost of the goods.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Consisting of
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 25 to $40.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
Black Guipure Thread and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Lace Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Valenciennes and Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Real Thread Point Valenciennes and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Applique Laces, 75 cents, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ALL LESS THAN HALF PRICES,
Together with a varied assortment of every article in the trade, and at
REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY ON MONDAY,
Manufacturer's stock, comprising upward of TEN THOUSAND DRAB AND BLACK FELT BLOOMER HATS AND BONNETS, purchased at 50 cents on the dollar, the whole of which will be sold in like proportion.
Also,
A very large line of DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS, from low to finest grades.
Also,
LADIES' DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS, 63 and 75 cents each, and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BONNET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
LOWEST PRICES YET.
ANOTHER LOT OF SILK BONNET VELVETS,
Both black and colored, from $1 50 per yard, below last year's prices.
SILK PLUSHES, EVERY COLOR.
NEW CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
BARGAINS IN MILLINERY LACES.
Embroideries, Gloves and Hosiery.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Another large lot of
BLACK AND COLORED FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Unsurpassed in style and quality.
Also, new styles of Collarettes, Ties, &c., will be on exhibition on and after
MONDAY, the 1st December.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT MME. PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German [illegible] corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, [illegible] Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
BARGAINS ON MONDAY.
EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
Lot of Needle-work strips, 3c., 6c., 10c.
1,000 Needle-work Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c., 20c.
2,000 Needle-work Collars, 25c., 38c., 50c., 62c.
500 fine Medallion Lace Collars, $2.
1,500 real Lace, new styles, 50c. to $3.
1,000 fine Jaconet sets, new styles, 75c. to $2.
1,000 fine Jaconet sets, splendid, $1 to $3 50.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

1,500 LADIES' FINE ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.	LADIES' FINE GRASS LINEN, 10c.
LOT OF GENTS' ALL LINEN PRINTED BORDERS, 25c.	FINE LOT OF LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $1.

GENTS' ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c. to $2 50.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Brocade Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
New Styles Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons, Velvet edges, 25c.
50c. Bonnet Ribbons at 25c., 31c.
75c. Bonnet Ribbons, 35c., 37c.
2,000 pieces Silk Velvets, $10.
5,000 yards Rich Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c., 12c.

BONNET VELVETS, AUCTION LOTS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 yard.	CLOSING OUT.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, 2,500 FINE FELT BLOOMERS, CLOSING OUT, 25c., 30c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.	LOT OF FINE MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES, 12c.
	500 RICH PINK CORDED SILK, for evening Dresses, &c., worth $1 25.
1,500 LADIES' FINE DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS, Closing out, 75c.	Lot of TRIMMING RIBBONS, CLOSING OUT.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,500 Paris stitched backs, and plain dark colors, kid gloves, 75c.
Ladies' Merino and Silk lined gloves, 12c. 18c.
Lot of spotted kid Gloves, 25c.
Ladies' and Gents' Lined Gloves, 12c., 18c.
50 NEW STYLES IN LADIES', GENT'S AND MISSES' GLOVES.
CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY.
WOOLEN HOODS, in every style.
Woolen Goods in every style.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
25,000 DOZ. SPOOL COTTONS, HALF PRICE.

1,500 dozens Spool Cottons, 6c. a dozen.	Best gold-eyed Needles, 4c.
1,500 dozen, at 1c. a spool.	Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c.
10,000 dozen 200 yards Spool Cottons, &c.	Worsted Skirt Braids, 8c.
Lot of genuine Orr's and Macnaught's best 200 yard Cotton, 4c.	Twilled Tapes, in rolls, 2c. and 3c.
	Lot of Silk Braids, 3c. a piece.
Job lot of Clark's Cottons, closing out, 2c.	Fine lot of Alpaca Trimming Braids, at 2c. a yard.

OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
FAIRS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 211 and 213 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.
R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
$10,000 WORTH OF MEDIUM FINE,
AND EXTRA FINE
French Needle Work COLLARS,
French Needle Work SETS,
French Needle Work HANDKERCHIEFS,
French Needle Work BANDS,
French Needle Work ROBES,
French Needle Work WAISTS,
FLOUNCES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
An extraordinary purchase of FINE GOODS,
VERY MUCH BELOW COST.
Just the articles for Holiday Presents, and they will be sold 50 per cent. below ordinary prices.
Closing out our RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS.
Every variety of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
Full assorted stock of WHITE GOODS and Fine FLANNELS.
Splendid assortment of Balmorals at very low prices.
CORSETS and made-up Under Wear.
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Merino Under Wear.
Every variety of Woolen Hoods, Sontags, Gaiters, Zouave Jackets, Garibaldi Sacques, &c.
Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, 87 cents.
Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, stitched, $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY, I WILL EXhibit for sale [illegible] to the judgment and taste of [illegible] by reason of quality and design—nothing like it can be had in the City, and is very rare in Europe and India. J. RUSSELL, No. [illegible] Wooster-st., [illegible] door below Amity.

MME. [illegible] ANGIER, FROM PARIS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near Broadway. Dresses made up as usual in all the latest and most elegant Paris styles, and finished in a superior manner, corsets and laces, etc.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

FURNITURE.

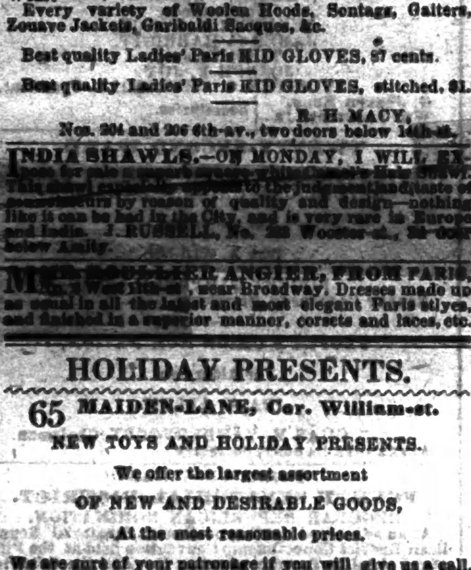
SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or to take care of children; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; or would do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 305 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 2?3 7th-av., near 2?th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 120 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; 3 years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 509 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; has many years' experience in the branch of cooking in first-class families; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake and bread. Can come well recommended by her last employer. Has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in the country; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game, all kinds of pastry, and is a baker of all kinds of bread; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 239 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry, turtle soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family as cook; is an excellent baker. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a first-class boarding house; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—AN ENGLISH WOman, of respectability and very extensive experience, wishes a situation in New-York or Brooklyn, as thorough cook in all its branches; has lived in distinguished families, to whom she refers; is a most valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Two respectable young women, with the best of reference, desire situations in City or country, separate or together; one is a first-class cook, can bake bread, pies and biscuits; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, can set the table well and keep the silver and glass in first-rate order; would have no objection to take care of children and sew; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, (either in the City or country,) by a neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do the general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; is a valuable servant, and in neatness, efficiency and willingness of disposition, cannot fail to please; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family, with her daughter of 15 years, smart and diligent, can do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children. The best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference; can be seen till suited. Call at No. 1,005 Broadway, corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 200 26th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO GOOD Protestant cooks; understand meats, soups, game, baking, etc.; have no objection to the country; will assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging; have good references. Also, a good nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a linen room; has no objection to travel as lady's maid; has the best of references, in City or country. To be seen for two days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Employers will please favor us with a call.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation as laundress; is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.) C. C. BEDELL.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT PROTestant girl, of 16, a situation as nurse; will mind a baby; reads and writes; can do light chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; is competent to teach children the first rudiments of learning fluently; wages $4 to $5 a month. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant or grown children; or as chambermaid; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, second floor, Room No. 8, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take care of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby, from its birth; is also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting children's clothes; has no objection to taking care of a couple of growing children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would make herself otherwise useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 33 3d av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a competent Protestant young woman as above; operates on Wheeler's machine; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady and take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from former employers. Can be seen at No. 127 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, to take care of a child, and assist in waiting, in a respectable private family. Call at No. 307 6th-av., for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding houses, furnished with good servants as usual, City or country; English, Protestant and other cooks; cook, washer and ironer; girls for chambermaids and housework; also, men servants; good servants wanted immediately for all the different branches of work.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived as to character and capability. Address J. S., Box No. 123 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., at W. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 38 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A sober, steady single man wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or porter or fireman; is willing to do any kind of work; understands the care of horses and a good milker, with good references. Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR TO WORK ON A FARM.—A young man with good references is desirous of immediate employment. Can be seen at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., (late 149 Grand-st.)

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., 194 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant man who understands gardening and farming, also the care and management of cattle and horses; is capable of taking charge of a place, or would take a porter's place in a store; is steady and sober; has good references. Address C. C., No. 15 John-st., for four days, Mr. Thorburn's seed-store.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 348 Times Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—A COLORED MAN, WHO HAS lived three years in his last place, desires a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom, thoroughly competent, sober and good tempered, who can bring the best of recommendations; a married man preferred. Apply at 8 A. M. or at 5 P. M. at No. 40 West 28th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO take charge of a gentleman's place; he must understand general farming, be a good fruit and vegetable grower and florist; a married man, without family, preferred; the best of reference required. Address J. H., Darien, Conn.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a neat Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family of four adults; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply with City references at No. 175 Forsyth-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent, experienced Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; must be neat, obliging and fond of children. Unexceptionable City reference required. Apply after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN TO act as second waiter; must bring good City references. Apply on the Southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st. after 5 o'clock P. M.

WHOLESALE SALESMAN WANTED.—One thoroughly acquainted with the trade of the State of Ohio. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE.—Apply immediately at No. 42 East 35th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c. &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,
Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.
There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.
This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 123½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 307 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALF, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson at New Dorp adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 128 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County *Gazette*. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st. New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST suite of apartments in the City, with chandeliers and gas fixtures. Enquire east corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Madison-avenue stages go within one block of the premises. Rooms richly papered and overlook the small parks on 4th-av.; $17 per month. Also in a brown stone house, No. 617 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., one suite of apartments for $11, and one for $15; richly painted and in splendid order. Enquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x10 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BY a first-class private family, in a respectable neighborhood in the City, within half an hour's ride of Wall-st. State rent and locality to Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE WITH ACCOMMODAtion for four or five horses and two carriages, or for two horses and one carriage, within easy reach of Fifth-av. Hotel. Address, stating terms, Box No. 347 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 37 WEST 28TH-ST.—ONE large room, with privilege of bath-room, attached, to a married couple, at $16 per week. Also, a good sized room to same, at $14 per week, and a smaller room to a single person at $6 per week. In each case, fire and gas included.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, who is proficient in the French and German languages, desires to obtain a comfortable home in a respectable American family. Address "HOME," Box No. 919 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family where there will be no other boarders. For first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Location preferred below 25th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. References given and required. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 838 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—AT NO. 118 EAST 14th-st., a handsome front parlor and bedroom on the second floor. House first-class, location desirable.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 28TH INST., BETWEEN Fulton Ferry and 9th-st., an English lever GOLD OPEN-FACED WATCH, No. 18,064, with curb chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 Warren-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 335 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—PELHAM FARM NEW TOWN pippin apples, packed expressly for presents. A few barrels still remaining may be seen at the agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings. R. A. J. LYNCH.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Lately imported from Italy by
Messrs. VITI BROS., late VITO VITI & SONS,
of Philadelphia, comprising
GROUPS, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF GREAT VALUE.
To be sold at auction without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock,
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms, No. 460 Broadway.
Comprising a large collection of elegant marble statuary, of the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., of and successors to the late firm of VITO VITI & SONS, of Philadelphia. This will be the first sale of the kind ever made in this City, as it will comprise statuary only, and no fancy goods whatever will be included in the sale. It is also the first sale for many years which has been made for the firm in New-York, and all the works of art offered are of a superior character, and such as must elicit the approbation of all our amateurs.
The catalogues will be ready in a few days, and will contain full descriptions of the several pieces offered; and as there has been no sales of any importance in this branch since the great sale of statuary made by Sig. VITO VITI at the ALHAMBRA HALL, in 1859, and as the present catalogue will comprise works of art of a refined nature only, it is presumed the sale will be largely attended.
The statuary will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
COPARTNERSHIP.
ADRIAN H. MULLER has this day associated with him his SON and PHILIP R. WILKINS, and has removed from No. 35 Wall-st. to No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., for the continuance of a General Auction Business of Real and Personal Estate, Stocks and Bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale.
They will also attend to the Appraisement and Division of Estates, to the procuring of Money on Securities and on Bond and Mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores. Particular attention will be given to the sales of Household Furniture at the residence of owners.
Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held as heretofore, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
In offering their joint services, the undersigned pledge themselves to be governed by the same fidelity and promptness as heretofore, which pledge, together with their long experience in business, they hope will continue to command a favorable response from their friends and the public.
Their place of business will be at No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PHILIP R. WILKINS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 30-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Day-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, } Administrators.
CAROLINE SCHENCK, }

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., A COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART—being the second portion of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection, consisting of 90 specimens of painting of rare beauty and value, selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under guarantee of originality. Among them will be found works of the first-class suitable to ornament the gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Frere, Fauvelet, Tesson, Pascal, Vasmort and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Henriette Ronner, Vermeulen, Kruseman, Keilhoff, Van Seben, Correns, Cornet, Van Severdonck and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Backhuyzen, M. A. Koekkoek, Wyngaerde, Stroebel, Vaarnber, &c., of Holland, and of the English school a rare work exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Snayer, Weigall, Borland, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist F. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by F. Church, with others of the American school. They will be on view with catalogues on Monday and until day of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of cabinet furniture of superior quality, embracing the usual varieties, viz.: Rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth; library and secretary book-cases, tables, chairs, &c.; buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-chairs and couches, rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, Turkish easy chairs and lounges, canterburies, parlor etageres, secretaries, &c., &c. Goods purchased at this sale can be carefully boxed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., all the remaining stock, tools and machinery of the Newark Machine Company, consisting of one superior planing machine, (will plain 24 feet long by 34 inches wide,) engine lathe, bolt cutter and tools, gear cutter and tools, vises, forges and blacksmith tools, &c., &c. Also, about 100 tons of iron flasks and all the patterns, drawings, &c. Catalogues ready on day of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 150 West 26th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., the entire handsome oak, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, tapestry and ingrain carpets, lace and brocatel window curtains, glassware, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, together with every article usually found in a first-class furnished house.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF WOOSTER-STREET PROPERTY.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of ground with the three houses thereon, No. 100 Wooster-st., 100 feet north of Spring-st. Map at No. 5 Broad-st.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store No. 47 Murray-st., a fine collection of oil paintings, by foreign and native artists. Can be examined any time before the sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE Public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one roan Cow, to pay expenses.
WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,
In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association, and members of the Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
James Boorman, Vice-President, No. 13 Washington-square.
James Lenox, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
Horatio Allen, Vice-President, No. 28 Clinton-place.
A. R. Wetmore, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
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9. Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10. E. A. Fraser, No. 303 Broome-st.
11. James Little, No. 245 7th-st.
12. J. J. Bellont, 2d-av., corner East 116th-st.
13. Lewis Chichester, No. 282 East Broadway.
14. David Terry, No. 190 Mulberry-st.
15. Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16. L. Jackson, No. 27 West 18th-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's place.
18. A. W. Spies, No. 57 East 21st-st.
19. Wm. Leckie, No. 137 East 50th-st.
20. James Demarest, No. 198 West 33d-st.
21. Wm. B. Gibbons, M. D., No. 85 Lexington-av.
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R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY,
For the speedy and permanent
Cure of Private Diseases, Urethral Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians, with entire success, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS
Are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each Box contains six dozen Pills. Price $1.
DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SELF-ABUSE, PRIVATE DISEASES, &c., a Pamphlet of 60 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.
Sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money, by
J. BRYAN,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice, [illegible] their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled [illegible] and [illegible] treatment, &c. [illegible] sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and inefficient treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of S. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; G. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review*, &c.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhea, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, [illegible] of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. It would have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable him to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preventive are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Posted free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., by the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, without a decent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular. But first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST. Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, OF THE UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862. The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM. [illegible] ... SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE ... [illegible] ... at PAR in LEGAL TENDER ... NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive [illegible] ... Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, AND SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE. [illegible] ... FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities, NO. 38 WALL-ST. Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS. The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan: [illegible] ... $672,000 in all. All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan." These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be redeemed. These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, [illegible] ... No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds. The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. The Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: [illegible] ... The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. [illegible] JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE. These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds. Purchasers of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government. Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN, (Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 29 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates. REFERENCES: Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co., Thomas H. Faile, John F. Marsh.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Jeffersonville R. R. Co., Jeffersonville, Nov. 17, 1862. **NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1862, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds numbered as follows, to wit: [illegible] being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 30th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement. J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting held 28th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next. L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Associated Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 30 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 33 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*. FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 64 Fulton-st.

New-York Ice Company, Office, No. 446 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862. **THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY** are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

Office of the Greenwood Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 27, 1862. **AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF** this institution will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid, par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 33 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount. NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND [illegible] BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, On good, improved City property, at best rate of interest. ALSO, STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted. STUYVESANT, HODLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 PINE-STREET.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS. Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Irving Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Nov. 15, 1862. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on *MONDAY, the 1st day of December next,* from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Ten Per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad, which mature Dec. 1, will be paid on that day at the Park Bank. CHARLES A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Little Miami Railroad Co., Treasurer's Department, Cincinnati, Nov. 22, 1862. **A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired. S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 1, 1862. **THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 433 Canal-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1862. **DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY** will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive. THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, Nov. 28, 1862. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Nov. 3, 1862. **TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. E. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862. Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 23 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
20,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
60,000 yards, 36 inches wide.
210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation. S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

Office of the Board of Education, Corner Grand and Elm-sts., New-York, Nov. 28, 1862. **SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863. A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education. SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES MACLEAN, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, JAMES W. FARR, Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for *grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all* other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken. CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1862. **PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this office to 12 o'clock M., Dec. 3, for the purchase of $62,000 City of Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Bonds, coupons attached, 20 years to run, interest payable May and November. CHAS. H. COLLINS, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner. M. MORGAN & SON. NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON. NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862. HENRY MORGAN, EDWARD MORGAN, CHARLES MORGAN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of L. N. SHEAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. N. SHEAR, S. A. GILBERT. NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VALUABLE MEDICAL patent, with introduction to the specialty practice for sale, or partner of energy and education, with some means, wanted. Address Box No. 2,553 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next. Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862. JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP. FOR cash or work-horses, a beautiful span of light bays, 16 hands, admirably broken and matched—just the thing for a family carriage. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Atlantic-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SLEIGH, with shifting seat; also, robes, bells, &c. Any one having a good establishment may meet with a customer by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 2,367 Post-office, stating lowest cash price, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price [illegible] Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley. THE SECOND WEEK OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST. HIS APPEARANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON AS METAMORA. In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same name. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1862. METAMORA; OR, THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.

EDWIN FORREST....as....METAMORA
Lord Fitzgerald....Mr. J. McCullough
Walter....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Errington....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Nahmeokee....Madame Ponisi

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1862. MATILDA HERON will again repeat, in accordance with the express desire of the public, the thrilling drama of CAMILLE. Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Nights of performance of MATILDA HERON, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

NIBLO'S SALOON. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES. No. 2—"A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH," AT NIBLO'S SALOON, (instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously announced,) TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. *Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets to be had at music and bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.* No. 3—"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK," THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifty-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,312 and 3,313; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,434 to 4,437, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,324; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,691; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 20, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 40 and 41, of block number 60; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 36, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 63; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 20, 21, 43 and 44, of block number 166; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 12, 13, 42, 43, 67, 67½, 69 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,152 and 1,153. All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors. Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-streets; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point distant half way between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors. Office, Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 22, 1862.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.) The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed. THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING: A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws. A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson. An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th. *Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.* One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward. One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward. Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices. By order of the Common Council. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council. Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104. "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars." Section 95 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of the Company. Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp. Nov. 26, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, S. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and *all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th* day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862. **WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT** of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH. Director....M. GRAU. MONDAY, DEC. 1, ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT. THE FREE LIST, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets. CARD.—The unprecedented success of the season, and the great favor with which the new artists and the various operas have been received, have induced the Director to extend the number of performances originally announced. Arrangements previously concluded will, however, compel an early CLOSE OF THE SEASON. For this reason the opera of DINORAH, notwithstanding its very great success, will be given for the last time THIS MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1. Fourth appearance of MLLE. CORDIER. Last night of Meyerbeer's DINORAH. (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.) This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo. NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES. A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY. AN ENLARGED CHORUS. and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as 1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Sig. Susini as The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG. The performance will commence with the GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE, THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL, being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by *THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY, AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.* Conductor and Musical Director....Signor MUZIO. On Wednesday—LA FAVORITA. Signora Guerrabella as Leonora. In active rehearsal—IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LORINI. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. SIGNORA LORINI In her celebrated tragic character of Lucrezia. Only night of Donizetti's grand tragic Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

LORINI....Lucrezia | MORENSI....Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI....Gennaro | SUSINI....Duke Alfonso

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 1. GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY. SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD! In conjunction with 12 Star Performers. NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER! NED DAVIS, in new and funny doings. CLIFFORD, in his great acts. EDDY, in new and elegant dances. PIC. BUTLER, in his wonderful solos. New Ballads, Banjo Solos, Comic Medleys, Ham Fat, Poor Old Maids, Instrumental Solos, Abraham's Daughter, Academy of Design, Hot Corn, New Polkas, Tyrolese Warblings, Uncle Sam. Matinée every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE LAdies and gentlemen of this Society are respectfully requested to attend the few remaining rehearsals of THE MESSIAH, regularly and promptly, commencing at 7½ and closing at 9 o'clock, precisely. The gentlemen are hereby notified that the dues for the half-year, ending June, 1863, are due Monday, Dec. 1, payable to GEO. F. ILSLEY, Esq., Financial Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR. SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19. EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26. PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3. AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10. CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$135
Second Cabin Passage....80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$140
Second Cabin Passage....80

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA. The new and magnificent steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER, Will leave Pier No. 2, North River, for New-Orleans, stopping at Havana on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon. Passage to New-Orleans, $75; to Havana, $60. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama. For passage, apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York. N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday....Dec. 6
KANGAROO....Saturday....Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday....Dec. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	45
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can *buy tickets here at these rates.* These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer. For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship *CAROLUS MAGNUS*, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau....$50 00
Passage money to Havana....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. Free, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES, From Paul de Conink, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure. For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

EYE.—DR. M. MARGULIES, PHYSICIAN TO HIS Highness the Prince Alexander of Hessen Darmstadt, having had 22 years' experience in medical practice in London and St. Petersburgh, may be consulted for ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, from 10 to 12 daily, at No. 30 East 14th-st., Union-square, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st. Open at 7¼; begins at 8 and over before 11. TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Will be revived the favorite Comedy of A BACHELOR OF ARTS, with new scenery, by Isherwood, elegant stage-furniture, and the following most excellent distribution:

Harry Jasper, originally acted by him....Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton....Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie....Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew....Mr. Geo. Holland
Adolphus....Mr. Floyd
Frederick Addesly....Mr. Reynolds
William....Mr. Parsons
Emma Thornton....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton....Miss Fanny Morant

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel. TUESDAY, Dec. 2—LOVE AND MONEY. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—first time this season—LOVE FOR LOVE. THURSDAY, Dec. 4—CENTRAL PARK. FRIDAY, Dec. 5—A BACHELOR OF ARTS. SATURDAY, Dec. 6—LOVE FOR LOVE. Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock. In Preparation, THE WAY TO GET MARRIED. PAULINE AND HENRIETTA. THE JEALOUS WIFE. CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, HEIR AT LAW, and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Will be repeated. PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet....50 cents
Orchestra Stalls....$1 | Family Circle....25 cents
Private Boxes....$7

WINTER GARDEN. THIRD WEEK OF *MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,* whose engagement has been attended with UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!! HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART!!! Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS APPEAR On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, in three of their most POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS: IRELAND AS IT WAS, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, and THE HAPPY MAN. The above stars will be supported by the following ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability: Messrs. DAVIDGE, C. W. CLARKE, D. GRACE, H. PIERSON, HAGAN, HIND, RILEY. Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. SKERRETT, Miss LOUISA BROWN, Miss FLOYD, &c. &c. &c. Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7½.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE. No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. DIRECTOR....CARL ANSCHUTZ. FORTY-THIRD OPERA NIGHT. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 1, Third time of Lortzing's new and brilliantly successful comic opera of THE POACHERS (DER WILDSCHUETZ,) Which, on its production last Friday evening, and again on Saturday, was received with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND PEALS OF APPLAUSE, and has elicited the unqualified encomiums of PRESS AND PUBLIC. In order to give due effect to this admirable work which is produced with new scenery, dresses and appointments, and in which ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS appear in the principal parts, THE GRAND ORCHESTRA has been LARGELY INCREASED, and in addition to the regular and undoubtedly best chorus in New-York, A JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY has been engaged for this opera. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, first time of the new opera of THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO, THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 YEARS OF AGE, Will give her THIRD GRAND CONCERT On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock, Assisted by the following artists: MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, soprano, her first appearance. MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, tenor. MR. THEODOR THOMAS, violinist and director. SIGNOR ABELLA, who will preside at the piano. And Mr. F. RHEN, flutist. SPECIAL NOTICE. In compliance with many requests, there will be two prices hereafter for Miss CARRENO'S Concerts, viz.: Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of which will commence THIS MORNING at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Lutz, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Saltsbury, No. 1 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.—MR. L. F. TASISTRO WILL DELIVER HIS ORATION ON THE GIANTS AND PIGMIES OF AMERICA, Consisting of Personal Recollections, Sketches and anecdotes of Washington Society, Statesmen, Diplomats, &c. THIS MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1862. Tickets 25 cents.

M. LIZZIE BELL'S SOIREE, MUSICAL AND LITERARY, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, near 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in behalf of a HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS. Prof. J. B. BROWN and Prof. D. C. PRICE will assist. Tickets 50 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, NOW OPEN, THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17, AT THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE. CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE. LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK BEFORE GOING TO RICHMOND. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1862.

THE GREAT ART AND INDUSTRIAL Fair for the benefit of the German Hospital, corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place—entrance No. 385 4th-st.—will open on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 1½ P. M. Entrance fee 10 cents; season tickets $1. Concert every evening.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT. On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 3 o'clock. J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt. P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. *FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.* Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset. At 3 P. M., for Hempstead. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip. On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M. On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:45 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:23 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M. Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M. Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M. Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M. Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] JESSE C. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THANKSGIVING DAY attractions continued. THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING; THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING; THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING; OR, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW, ICE QUEEN'S VOW, ICE QUEEN'S VOW, ICE QUEEN'S VOW, which was received with the utmost delight on THANKSGIVING DAY, by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE ever presented in New-York, will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Also will be presented A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE, by the best farce company in the United States. MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance. Engaged for a short time the celebrated BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS, the largest lady of her age in the known world, being ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS [illegible] LBS. [illegible] She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer, HERR DRIESBACH, who has astonished the world with his CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY. LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS; of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD. ALSO, QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, AND NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GREAT SUCCESS Of the New Fairy Spectacle BLONDETTE, BLONDETTE, BLONDETTE, OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT. NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES, MUSIC AND PROPERTIES. The whole under the immediate direction of MISS LAURA KEENE, and pronounced by Press and public the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed. Attention is called to THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS, THE GROTTO OF LOVE, THE RIVAL SORCERERS, THE PALACE GARDEN, THE PALACE OF LACES, THE BALLET OF LACES, THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS, THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY, THE TRAVELING FOREST, THE PRETTY PLACE, THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WAND.

FAIR AT COOPER INSTITUTE, For the Benefit of the INSTITUTION, NO. 324 6TH-AV., FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS. To continue one week, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862. Single admission, 15 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM. Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 26 East 12th-st., corner of Madison-av. [illegible] Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND. Season Tickets for sale at the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, METROPOLITAN, ST. NICHOLAS, ASTOR HOUSE, and at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES. Mrs. S. E. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct pupils in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 20 6th-av., corner of 12th-st. The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 3 P. M. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 50 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. A class for beginners open throughout the season.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—LOWELL MASON. MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. *In the language of the New-York Musical Review,* these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression." For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $80 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each. "In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen of the kind, in Europe or America."—[illegible]. "Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—John Zundel. "I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON. New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $200 and $225. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, THE PIANIST, having concluded his engagements with MADAME ANNA BISHOP, will receive a limited number of pupils on the Piano, Organ, &c., &c. Terms to suit the times. Application sent by letter to Messrs. HALL & SONS, and Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, will be promptly attended to.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—As all the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, [illegible] instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, [illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ORGANS.—A SECOND-HAND ORGAN, WITH 9 stops, though in perfect order, full volume of tone, is offered for sale at $280, cost $500. Also one, new, of 6 stops, and one of 12 stops. Pedals c. c. c. W. H. DAVIS, No. 89 Downing-st.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 243, 245, 247, and 249 West 26th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, [illegible]

A GREAT CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE piano, by best maker; cost, a few months ago, $400; warranted for five years, will be sold for $175. [illegible] Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Cambria and Parkersburgh.

Preparations for a Land and Naval Expedition up the Mississippi.

The Rebel Batteries at Port Hudson to be Attended to.

AFFAIRS IN THE LAFOURCHE COUNTRY.

By the arrival on Saturday, at this port, of the United States steamers Cambria and Parkersburgh, we have the following important intelligence from New-Orleans, from which port they sailed on the 20th instant:

There were great preparations being made at the Crescent City for an attack on the rebels immediately, by land and water. To accomplish the latter a naval expedition on a very large scale was being fitted out, the destination of which, it was reported, would be up the Mississippi, to clear it of the numerous craft of the enemy, which supply the Confederate army with food, and to obtain possession of the batteries which line the shore at Port Hudson and elsewhere. The harbor at New-Orleans has at present a greater fleet than for several months past, and the majority of the vessels will be used to proceed on this important enterprise. Nearly all the available boats on the harbor have been chartered to join the expedition. The rebels, it was said, were devising measures to meet it.

An advance is also to be made by land, in conjunction with the gunboats, to clear the surrounding country of the guerrillas, who have become unusually daring. During the last month, it is said, they have increased considerably, and that the whole farming and roving population of the State are engaged in committing the depredations for which they have been distinguished.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Removal of Gen. Butler's Headquarters—The Political Excitement in the City—The Ladies of the City—Matters in the Lafourche Country—The Negroes and their Doings, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

GEN. BUTLER has moved his military headquarters from the Custom-House to a commodious [illegible] corner of Julia and Carondelet streets, which event takes this centre of attraction some [illegible] to the American part of the city. The headquarters is a large building, well known as the princely bachelor establishment of "COBURN FELLOWS," a rich merchant, now in the "Chaloonary." There are two rows of wide galleries round the building, which gives it an airy appearance, while the different suites of rooms are commodious, and approached from wide halls, running through the centre of the entrance of the building. The accomplished Major, GEO. C. STRONG, Chief of Staff, has the room on the left of the principal entrance. The General occupies the first room, on the right, at the head of the staircase, second floor; his Secretaries the room opposite. Everything is simple, but neat and comfortable, and a great improvement on the miserable offices occupied in the [illegible] removal [illegible] of the General. At the usual hour of quitting the old headquarters, Gen. BUTLER, it is said, quietly remarked, "I want everything in readiness for business to-morrow morning at the usual hour, at the Julia-street house." It is unnecessary for me to add, that everything was in readiness, and I learn that the papers on the official table were all removed and arranged in the new headquarters exactly as they were left in the old. So much for the example of industry and order set by the Commander-in-Chief.

I had occasion yesterday to visit Julia-street, and I found a vast out-door crowd standing round, attracted by idle curiosity to see what was going on in this now interesting vicinity. A number of carriages were standing in the front of the building, and there was a continual stream of officers of all grades going and returning, giving the place the air of bustle and important business. Among the noticeable persons was Admiral FARRAGUT, who is, deservedly, highly respected and admired in this city. I think, with his new uniform, he is one of the most striking naval officers in his appearance I ever saw; in short he comes up to my idea of how a commander of an American fleet should look. Coming down stairs from the audience chamber I met three officers, two captains and one first lieutenant, all three remarkable for their fine figures and neat military dress. They passed quickly up stairs, and had the appearance and air of men whose presence was officially demanded. The crowd made way for them, and they disappeared in the Commanding General's room. These men thus dressed, with shoulder-straps, swords, and martial air, were negro officers of the First National Union Regiment of Louisiana. In all the changes wrought by this rebellion, this spectacle speaks to me as the mightiest and most wonderful. I can scarcely believe my eyes when I witness a spectacle like this, and that one not in Massachusetts or New-York, but in Louisiana, and in the "Imperial Southern City of New-Orleans!"

The political element is now bubbling up, and some exciting events, not only with regard to who shall go to Congress, but also as to who shall be United States District Judge and United States Marshal. Col. T. B. THORPE can certainly represent the Second Congressional District if he desires to do so. Public opinion is entirely in his favor. His labors here, the past Summer, to sustain Gen. BUTLER by every good word and work, are appreciated. I am not aware, however, as to his intentions in the matter. The appointment of a United States Judge must soon be made. I have talked with numbers of influential persons on the subject, and there is an universal expression that the appointee be a man of great firmness, habits of moral worth, well acquainted with the wants of the State, and *clean of any record that connects him with the sad state of things here immediately preceding the secession movement.* Especially do the people desire that no one should be appointed Judge or Marshal in any way by past associations connected with the leaders here, who used their influence, first to corrupt and destroy the moral and social fabric of New-Orleans, and thus prepare it to plunge headlong into the vortex of rebellion. E. H. DURELL, Esq., a well-informed lawyer, a man of sterling integrity, no way connected with the past political associations of the City, a name of *proverbial independency of character*, and now acting as the Chairman of the Finance Bureau, is the most popular candidate with the substantial Union people of the City.

As the ladies of New-Orleans have for various reasons been the subject of much criticism, it is quite refreshing to meet with the true woman among them, as I not unfrequently do in my intercourse with the people. Not long since I met with a lady past the meridian of life, whose family are all active in the Confederate service, and who has to lament the death of a noble son who fell in battle on the bloody fields of the Potomac, yet she has never hesitated to perform the angel offices of her sex to friend and foe. She has had a good word and a good deed for suffering humanity, whether in rebel or federal uniform, and the consequence is, that there is an equanimity about her life, and a calm, hopeful and resigned expression about her face, that more than makes up for the loss of mere youthful physical beauty, for she is to-day one of the handsomest women in this city. Another admirable example of the sex is a young lady who, moving in the best society here, and who has relatives holding high official appointments under the Confederate Government, has throughout the rebellion acted the true part of a young lady and a belle as she is. Her expressed mode of action is, that as a woman she has nothing to do with political matters; that she felt it her duty to be on the best possible terms with all the handsome and most intelligent Confederate officers, and that she now continues to feel it her duty to flirt and make herself happy with the most agreeable and deserving of the National officers; and she adds, if intervention should happen, and the English and French get possession of New-Orleans, she will still find out the most agreeable of those representatives of foreign Powers, and make herself as agreeable as circumstances will permit. Now, if the ladies of the South had followed the example cited above, what a different phase would have been given to this war; in fact, I believe that there would have been no war at all.

The news from the "Lafourche country," while it is entirely without especial, or rather, sensation interest, has its point of especial observation. The district of country alluded to is one of the richest in agricultural wealth, not only in this State, but probably richest in some respects of any spot of the same size in the world. The wealth, however, consists almost entirely of sugar plantations and negroes, but as time has rolled on, the planters have, in long years of prosperity, by accretion, as it were, possessed themselves, in many instances, of a sort of barbaric splendor, illustrated by rich furniture and costly equipages. These things, with their large residences, in most instances, were precipitately abandoned the moment our forces defeated the enemy at Labadieville, and the consequence was, that hundreds of negroes, besotted by the most severe system of Slavery, were in a moment left to themselves, and in a delirium of excitement, they first threw themselves, in an ecstacy of joy, on their knees, and "bressed God that Massa Linkum had come," and then, as semi-civilized people would naturally do, they commenced indulging in all sorts of excesses, the first fruits of their unrestricted liberty.

The negroes, by the way, perfectly quiet until our soldiers obtained a complete victory over the rebel troops; in fact, up to that time, no one would have suspected they were not all of them the faithful or happy beings we see pictured in those fanciful costumes, entitled "Southside views of Slavery." But the moment the butternut-colored troops of this State, or the hang-dog looking Texan Rangers skedaddled, the negroes threw off all disguise, and commenced enjoying their regenerated condition with a looseness, that was both melancholy and ridiculous. The first demonstration was of the English fashion in this, they preferred the most strict neutrality, as one of them said, "God knows that we havn't took side at all, massa, but just tended to our business." But unlike the English, they are not acting the part of hypocrites by sympathizing with our enemies, for they soon become partisans, and many, the moment it was safe, openly declare "dat day were now on de North'n side." They then went deliberately at work, and intelligently gave our troops all the information they could desire, of the character of the country, the roads and outlets, the number of troops "below and beyond," and a very correct list of all the property of any value open to view, or covertly concealed. After the battle of "Georgia Landing," they openly and boldly seceded from their masters, and went over body and rags to the Nationals, and then by thousands packed up what valuables they could carry or move off the plantations. They now show their gratitude in the most intense desire to do something for their new friends; there was not a private soldier who did not have a dozen volunteer and most submissive servants, while the officers had fifty apiece at their command. Such a motley crowd never before assembled at the bugle call, or followed in the footsteps of a victorious army. As things progressed, social chaos came again; negroes, horses, mules, private carriages, old and new wagons, dilapidated carts, tapestry carpets, rich furniture, Sevres China pots and kettles—all mingled in an inextricable mass of confusion, on the side of the bayou opposite to the National camp—and then, amid waste and wantonness, the escaped contrabands held high carnival. Feasting on chickens, turkeys, hogs and fat cattle, a few days ago the sacred property of their lordly and defiant masters, meantime occupying their leisure time with their fiercest prayer meetings, in which they pray vociferously for "Massa Linkum," and destruction to the "perillas" (guerrillas) and success to the Northern army, and then ask for discomfiture on their former task-masters, who, among other rhetorical figures, they liken unto so many frogs setting on a log, with a big alligator (the United States Army) that has come along and gobbled up some, and run "de res into de bayou, bres God." To the careless and reckless soldiers, the scene is one of intense fun, and already the wits among them indulge in all sorts of negro imitations that would make GEO. CHRISTY die with envy. To the thoughtful, all this has a different effect, for it suggests how much suffering is to follow among the innocent and misguided of the deceived masters, and equally, but in another way, deluded slaves—the social system of the South is broken up—the past is history—the future how difficult to comprehend.

I must say, in this connection, that the best person for foraging (army term for stealing) is the Chaplain of the —— Regiment United States Volunteers. I verily believe that he could find something valuable in the most desolated parts of Virginia. Everything in the way of food that is rich and luxurious gravitates toward his quarters. He says he would have been glad to smite in the face such secesh brethren as Parsons GOODRICH and LEACOCK; that, in fact, the Lord was willing he should do it, but he was not clear as to the opinions of Gen. BUTLER on the subject, so he withheld his hand. Altogether the Parson is a great comfort to his regiment, a thing with few exceptions that cannot be said of "similar cloth."

HOPEFUL.

THE RADICAL PLATFORM.

What the National Freedmen's Association Proposes to do With the Southern Negroes.

REV. MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Last night at Plymouth Church, the National Freedmen's Association, of which Rev. Dr. TYNG is President, held a meeting at which Rev. Mr. BEECHER, Rev. Dr. STORRS and Mr. HAINES, the Secretary of the Association, spoke.

The object of the meeting was to raise funds.

The only point of public interest was the announcement by Mr. BEECHER of the

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which briefly and concisely he stated as follows:

First—We do not propose amalgamation.

That practice is offensive to our tastes, foreign to our habits and in no way agreeable to our desires. At the North it has never been believed in as a system; at the South, on the contrary, it is a custom of established and practical habit, a habit of which the Southerners may always have the monopoly.

Second—We do not propose to thrust the freed negro into the market as a competitor with the workman of the North.

Our habits of business are rigid; our work is hard and by the climate permitted to be continuous. The negro cannot, from his nature, compete with our laborers; he is accustomed to the easy, careless, good-natured rule of the South and would be out of his element here. He don't like you nor your ways. You shut him out from your cars and stages; every avenue of labor is denied him except that of waiting and shaving, and even these are being closed to him. Once let liberty be established at the South and the North will be whiter than ever.

Third—We don't propose to admit him to political fellowship. We deny our children that privilege until they are twenty-one; we make foreigners undergo a probation of several years, and we shall not make an exception in favor of the negro, who is essentially childish and ignorant, until he is fit for the right, and you want him to enjoy it.

Fourth—What we do mean to do with him, is to teach him how to support himself. This under Southern guidance he has already learned even to the extent of supporting his master too, and do you think, that with the master turned off and with such instruction as we can give him, he will fail when free?

Upon this basis Mr. BEECHER made a few remarks in favor of the present assistance of the Freedmen's Association, after which Rev. Dr. STORRS, of the Pilgrim Church, made an eloquent appeal, when a collection was taken up, and the congregation dismissed with a benediction by Dr. JOHN H. RAYMOND.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Operations on the South Carolina Coast—Schooners Captured—Ineffectual Attempts of a Steamer to Run into Charleston Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Commander PARKER, United States steamer *Cambridge*, Nov. 17, reports: "A schooner having been observed near Masonborough Inlet, immediately bore down upon her, and fired a 30-pounder Parrott gun, at which the schooner ran ashore. A boat, under command of Acting Master MAIES, with two men, was sent to burn her, with instructions, as the surf was high, not to venture too near, and in case of doubt as to reaching the vessel safely, to return. The boat, however, was swamped, yet the men, with Mr. MAIES, reached the shore, and fired the schooner, which was entirely destroyed. Two other boats, with Acting Master's Mates WELLS and ODIORNE, were sent to communicate with and, if possible, give them relief. WELLS swam ashore with a line, but it having parted, ODIORNE followed with it and landed. Just at this juncture, some thirty men came suddenly upon the party, and all were taken prisoners. During Commander PARKER's absence, while engaged in destroying the schooner, the *Daylight* drove an English bark upon the beach, about one mile from the fort, where she became hard and fast." The following is a list of the officers and crew taken prisoners: Acting Master, Maies; Acting Master's Mates, Wells and Odiorne; Quartermaster, H. C. Reed; Captains of the Top, John Graham and Derescher; Seamen, George Billy, William B. Frost, Hans Dubour, Dick Havnan, Thomas McGee, Wm. Haley, Wm. Thomas.

A dispatch from Lieutenant-Commander BRAINE, dated the 18th, reports, "After giving chase to a schooner, the parties on her ran her ashore. With a few shell those unloading her were dispersed. She proved to be the English schooner *Ariel*, of Halifax. There were no papers or colors on board. At this time another schooner was discovered to the westward down the coast. Leaving two boats endeavoring to get the first schooner, Commander BRAINE immediately started in pursuit of the second, and she was also run ashore. He with a few shell drove those away who were engaged in unloading her. On boarding, she proved to be the English schooner *Ann Maria*, of Nassau, N. P. No papers or colors were found aboard. Getting as close to her as possible with the steamer, she was hauled off. She, however, bilged in four fathoms of water. Immediately returning to the first schooner, and finding her bilged, she was fired and completely destroyed. The cargoes of these vessels were principally salt, a few kegs of lard, and several barrels of flour and sugar. Everything upon which hands could be laid on was destroyed, including about two thousand bags of salt."

Lieut.-Commander TRUXTON, of the gunboat *Chocura*, Beaufort, N.C., Nov. 12, says: "They seized an unknown schooner for violating the blockade from Wilmington, bound to Nassau. Her master stated that she left Wilmington without papers, flag or name. The death of the Collector, and the prevalence of yellow fever, had caused the Custom-house to be closed, and business to be generally suspended. Eight hundred cases of fever were said to exist when she left. The schooner was loaded with turpentine, resin, and shingles, and her master openly declared her a Confederate vessel. As she sprung aleak, and was found to be filling, she was set on fire, when, capsizing, her destruction was completed."

Rear Admiral DUPONT, flag-ship *Wabash*, Port Royal harbor, 29th inst., writes that on the night of the 19th, a steamer attempted to run the blockade off Charleston, by Maffitt's Channel. She was first discovered by the *Blunt*, and fired upon by that vessel, when the commanding officer at the same time gave the signal to the fleet. The *Flag*, hearing the gun, and seeing the signal, stood in the direction indicated, and got sight of the steamer, and fired one shot at her, when she appeared to run seaward; but a dense fog [illegible] unfortunately shut her out from view. The *Seneca*, aroused by the previous signal, soon after perceived the steamer and fired her rifled gun, when she turned short around and steered to the eastward, immediately after which, owing to the fog, she was lost sight of.

On the night of the 16th a steamer again attempted to run the blockade by the same entrance, and was again discovered by the *Blunt*, which vessel she approached within 200 yards, when a shell from the *Blunt* struck her, exploding on board. The steamer immediately turned to the northward and westward and apparently ran ashore on the shoal off Davis Inlet, where, however, she remained only for a few minutes, in which time, Acting-Master BEERS, the commanding officer of the *Blunt*, fired three more shells at her, sending also, a boat to board; but she succeeded in getting off, and steering seaward, disappeared in the darkness. There is reason to believe the steamer last spoken of was the same that attempted to enter the previous night, on both of which occasions she was foiled, and the impression is, she has returned to Nassau, disabled.

Testimonial to Henry Ward Beecher.

On Thanksgiving night, while the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was hospitably entertaining a newly-arrived Maine regiment, otherwise uncared for, at his church, placing pillows under the head of the sick, food before the mouths of the hungry and beds at the feet of the wearied, the friends of free speech, blackguards' rights and conservative principles, paid him a characteristic and an essentially law-and-order compliment.

Knowing the house to be closed, and veiled from the sight of the one policeman who guards the entire Heights, a select party of scoundrels went to his residence and smeared the front of it with lampblack, petroleum oil, liquid nastiness, and oppressively odorous filth.

The house, being of brown stone, opened its generous pores, and granted hospitality to it all. It is doubtful, if even at great expense, the front can be restored, but we should imagine the citizens of Brooklyn would prefer infinitely to build anew the house than permit an evidence so glaring, to remain as an exponent of the inconceivably dirty people who are their fellow residents.

Mr. BEECHER's neighbor, a cotton merchant, the husband of a Southern woman, was unfortunate in his choice of a location, for he has suffered from the vandal hands of Mr. BEECHER's enemies, who carelessly sprinkled the front of his house with the surplus of their nastiness.

Such meanness is too contemptible for the smallest souled rebel in existence.

Return of the Vanderbilt, after a Cruise of 4,000 Miles in Search of the Alabama.

The United States steam frigate *Vanderbilt*, Commander BALDWIN, from Bermuda, Nov. 22, arrived last night. The *V.* left New-York, on the 10th inst., in search of the rebel privateer *Alabama*, and has steamed 4,000 miles in search of her, having cruised from the Grand Banks to the southward of Bermuda.

Nov. 12, lat. 40° 32', lon. 63° 34', spoke ship *Charles Cooper*, standing eastward.

Nov. 13, lat. 41° 14', lon. 61° 48', spoke and boarded British schooner *Jenny Lind*, of Clare, N. S., from St. Thomas for Clare.

Nov. 14, lat. 41° 56', lon. 58° 22', spoke British bark *Diana*, of Southampton, from St. George for Plymouth.

Nov. 19, lat. 39° 51', lon. 66°, came in collision with bark *Symmetry*, of Dundee, hence for Belfast, and carried away her jibboom.

Nov. 20, lat. 36° 02', lon. 67°, spoke schooner *Alligator*, from Cornwallis for Kingston, Jamaica.

Nov. 22, lat. 33° 12', lon. 64° 32', saw bark *Hannah Crocker*, apparently bound into Bermuda; also boarded brig *Brisk*, of Halifax, for St. Jago. Brig *Devonshire*, of and for Bermuda, from Nova Scotia.

Nov. 24, lat. 34° 15', lon. 70° 44', boarded British schooner *Sparkling Sea*, from Demarara for Yarmouth, and bark *Revolution*, of and from Boston, which reported seeing the "290" in lat. 37° 20', lon. 70° 15'.

Nov. 26, lat. 39° 30', lon. 69°, boarded ship *Merchant*, of Providence, hence for San Francisco.

Nov. 29, lat. 40°, lon. 70°, spoke brig *J. M. C. M.* from Prince Edward's Island for Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

The success of Mr. GRAU's season at the Academy of Music has been so marked that he announces it will be extended for a few nights beyond the original limits of ten. From the [illegible] of the establishment we learn also that "Dinorah" will be given for the last time to-night—not because it has been unsuccessful, but because it excludes several popular artists from the bills. Those who have not yet seen this fine romantic work would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

At the German opera the latest success, "Der Wildschütz"—the "Poacher"—produced on Thursday night with unequivocal demonstrations of delight—will be repeated. It is one of the heartiest and most uproarious comic operas ever played in New-York, and will richly repay a hearing; at Mr. WALLACK's theatre the excellent little comedy called the "Bachelor of Arts" will be revived for the first in many years; at the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear in three pieces, "Ireland as it Was," "In and Out of Place," and the "Happy Man;" at LAURA KEENE's the burlesque of "Blondette" will be repeated until further notice; at Niblo's Garden Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear in the Indian tragedy of "Metamora;" and at BARNUM's Museum the drama of the "Sea King" will be played. GEORGE CHRISTY offers a new programme at his pleasant little hall in Broadway, and old Californians must not forget that FRENELL's Panorama is still on exhibition at Hope Chapel.

Miss TERESA CARRENO's second concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, confirmed even more strongly than her first the purely artistic claims on the community which this marvelous young player possesses. There are many performers who can boast of strength, and a few who have her execution, but it would be difficult to mention another who has her exquisite perception of musical thought, her delicate sensibility to form. These things, which come to her by nature and not by application, give her a position which no other juvenile performer on the piano has ever commanded. Being also of a kind that insures instant recognition, they explain the *furore* which already exists concerning this singularly gifted child. The programme, aside from Miss CARRENO's performances, introduced some admirable pieces by Mme. D'ANGRI, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Mr. F. EBEN—artists, of whom it is unnecessary to say more. Signor ABELLA assisted with his usual ability as a pianist and conductor. Miss TERESA CARRENO's third concert will take place at the same establishment, on Tuesday next, the 2d inst.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well-known composer, whose songs are in every one's ears, gave his annual concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, assisted by a large number of our best resident artists. The programme was alike remarkable for length and variety, and the audience indicated its satisfaction with it by encoring almost every piece.

CAMPBELL's Minstrels at the Palace of Music, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, are meeting with marked success. The band consists of 17 performers, some of the best in the country. There is an entire change of bill to-night.

Miss LIZZIE BELL will give a musical and literary *soirée* at Dodworth's Rooms, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the Home for the Orphans of Volunteers. Prof. J. B. BROWN and Prof. D. C. PAIGE will assist.

The Fair at Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Institution, No. 334 Sixth-avenue, for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, will commence to-night, and continue for one week; as also will the great Art and Industrial Fair for the benefit of the German Hospital at No. 340 Fourth-street. There will be a concert every evening at the last-mentioned place. We need scarcely add that both are entitled to the warmest support of the community.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose description of "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party" was so favorably received that it had to be repeated in a larger room, (Niblo's,) on Saturday last, will deliver the second lecture of the course to-morrow evening, also at Niblo's Saloon. The subject is "A Summer's Day at Long Branch."

Mr. HELMSMULLER, who is so well and widely known as a musician, and as the conductor of one of the finest military bands in the City, announces that he will give a series of popular Saturday evening concerts, commencing on Saturday next, the 6th of December. The music performed at these entertainments will be of a light and popular character, executed by both a military band and grand orchestra. The first consists of forty and the second of thirty-six performers. Many of the best vocal artists of the City have also been engaged, and the popularity of the regiment insures a fashionable and brilliant gathering.

There will be an extra performance at the German Stadt Theatre, on Wednesday next, the 3d inst., for the benefit of Madame STEGLICH, on which occasion SHAKESPEARE's tragedy of "Othello" will be given, with the *beneficiare* as *Emilia*, Mr. HOYM as the Moor, Mr. SCHERER as *Iago*, and Madame METHUA SCHELLER as *Desdemona*.

The Artists' Fund Exhibition, at the Derby Gallery, will repay a visit from any genuine lover of the fine arts. It is one of the best collections of modern paintings ever brought together in this City.

Mr. T. MASON JONES will deliver his fifth oration in New-York, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, the subject being "Dean Swift and his Critics."

The Brennan Meeting vs. Comptroller Haws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Messrs. PETER B. SWEENY and JOHN CLANCY, the special engineers who are trying to run Judge BRENNAN into the Comptroller's office, have prepared and published an address to the electors of this County, which, for cool impudence and barefaced misrepresentation, has seldom been equaled in the annals of a political canvass.

With the party clap-trap of that remarkable document I do not care to meddle. If its authors can make any capital with intelligent voters by printing such stuff, I shall be greatly disappointed. But my purpose is simply to examine the charges made against Comptroller HAWS in the paper alluded to.

In the first place it is charged that our taxes have been increased under the administration of Mr. HAWS. This is true; but let us see what caused this increase over the amount of taxes under the administration of Mr. FLAGG. 1. The State taxes for the last four years of FLAGG's official career were only $3,512,515 87. Under HAWS the State taxes for the four years ending with 1862, were $6,961,631 22—just double the amount paid under FLAGG's administration. 2. We have a large increase in the amount raised for the Board of Education during the past four years—a body entirely under the control and management of the Democrats. 3. During Mr. HAWS' term the expenses of the Police force have been nearly doubled by the unanimous action of the Board of Supervisors—a body, one-half of whose members are active Tammany Democrats. 4. We have the large expenses incurred on behalf of the Harlem Bridge, the New City Hall and the new Reservoir. 5. Comes the large addition made to the amount of interest on the increase in the permanent debt of the City, to say nothing of the increase in the necessary expenses of the City Government growing out of its increase in population, the war, street cleaning, public improvements, lighting the streets, salaries of public officers, etc. By reference to the figures, as shown in the Comptroller's reports, which are too voluminous for this paper, it will be seen that after deducting the extraordinary expenses of the character alluded to—over which the Comptroller had no sort of control—the amount raised by tax for City purposes during the past four year is actually less than the amount raised during the preceding four years under FLAGG. So much for the first charge of the Brennanites.

The next charge is that the permanent debt of the City has been increased some three and a half millions during the period Mr. HAWS has been Comptroller. This is the most shameless of the charges made. It is true that the permanent debt of the City *appears* to have gone up from $11,283,302 81 to $14,668,200 52 during the past four years. But what are the facts in reference to this increase in the public debt? On the 1st day of January, 1859, when Mr. HAWS entered upon the duties of the office, Mr. FLAGG had allowed a floating debt of $[illegible] to accumulate, while on the records of the Courts there were judgments to the amount of nearly one million of dollars standing against the City. By an act of the Legislature, these amounts were added to the permanent debt of the City. These two items alone, amount to more than the increase of the permanent debt of the City during the financial administration of Mr. HAWS. This effectually disposes of the second count in the pretended indictment against Comptroller HAWS.

The next charge is that the reduced taxation for the year 1862 was brought about by diverting a portion of the Sinking Fund from the objects to which it had been pledged. It is only necessary, in answer to this charge, to say that the small amount taken from the *interest* account of the Sinking Fund, is authorized by an act of the Legislature petitioned for by the unanimous vote of both Boards of a Democratic Common Council, approved by FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor, and introduced in the Legislature by one of the Democratic members from this City. This act simply legalized a course which had for many years been pursued by Comptroller FLAGG in violation of law.

Another charge is, that as Comptroller, Mr. HAWS has compromised speculative claims against the City, originating in Albany. This, I suppose to allude to West Washington Market, in which Messrs. TAYLOR & BRENNAN, obtained a judgment against the City for some $600,000. Now I do not care to go into a discussion of the rights and wrongs of this claim. I only know from the figures before me that this judgment was settled by Mr. HAWS by the payment of $[illegible], or less than one-half the amount awarded by the Courts. The lease on which this claim was founded was given by a Democratic Board of State Officers. Some of the very men who bring forward the charge for the purpose of injuring the Comptroller, were themselves interested in this speculation. It is decidedly refreshing for such patriots as Matthew T. Brennan, John R. Develin, Peter B. Sweeny, George H. Purser, Fernando Wood and John Clancy, to appear before a public meeting of the Democracy, and get off pretended indignation at wrongs to the City, growing out of Albany legislation!

So far, the friends of Mr. HAWS have avoided all personalities in the canvass. They were content to allow the mass of the voters to decide as to which of the candidates now before the people they preferred to take charge of the City finances, feeling perfectly satisfied that the verdict would sustain a man who had been tried and found competent and faithful, rather than to supersede him to make room for a man who does not pretend to have any qualifications whatever, and who would be compelled, in case of his election, to fill the subordinate offices in the finance department with roughs and Dead Rabbits from the Sixth Ward and other dangerous localities, from which he must get his votes. From the address read at the Brennan meeting, on Friday night, the opponents of HAWS do not seem to appreciate this forbearance. They seem rather to seek to provoke a personal contest, shrewdly supposing that the attack on Mr. HAWS would come so late that no effective reply could be made. It so happens, however, that an answer is not necessary. The tax-payers of New-York have watched the course of Mr. HAWS, and I feel satisfied that on Tuesday next they will emphatically indorse his action, in spite of the slanders and perversion of facts brought to bear on the eve of an election against him.

A TAX-PAYER.

The Tragedy in Missouri.

The facts of the following affair were given in the TIMES a month ago, shortly after the event occurred, but as the case is exciting renewed and extraordinary attention, both in this country and abroad, we reprint the account entire, as it was almost completely lost sight of at the time. It is taken from the Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*:

"When the rebels entered Palmyra an old resident of the place, ANDREW ALLSMAN by name, mysteriously disappeared, and it was supposed he was murdered. When Gen. MCNEIL (Federal) returned to Palmyra after that event, and ascertained the circumstances under which ALLSMAN had been abducted, he caused to be issued a notice that if the missing man was not returned within ten days he would retaliate upon the rebel prisoners in his hands. The ten days elapsed, and no tidings came of the man. On the eleventh day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. The names of the men so selected were as follows: Willis Baker, Thomas Humston, Morgan Bixler and John Y. McPheeters, Lewis County; Herbert Hudson, John M. Wade and Marion Lair, Ralls County; Capt. Thomas A. Sidner, Monroe County; Eleazer Lake, Scotland County; Hiram Smith, Knox County. These parties were informed on Friday evening that unless Mr. ALLSMAN was returned to his family by 1 o'clock on the following day they would all be shot at that hour. Most of them received the announcement with composure or indifference. The Rev. JAMES S. GREEN, of this city, remained with them during that night as their spiritual adviser, endeavoring to prepare them for their sudden entrance into the presence of their Maker. A little after twelve o'clock at noon the next day, three Government wagons drove to the gaol. One contained four and each of the others three rough board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons, one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal grounds. Proceeding East to Main-street, the *cortège* turned, and moved slowly Southward as far as MALONE's livery stable. Thence, turning East, it entered the Hannibal road, pursuing it to the residence of Col. JAMES CULBERTSON. There, throwing down the fences, they turned Northward, entering the Fair Grounds (half a mile East of the town) on the West side, and driving within the circular amphitheatrical ring, paused for the final consummation of the scene. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south about 15 paces east of the central pagoda or music stand in the centre of the ring. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the Second M. S. M. were drawn up in single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. This line of executioners ran immediately at the east base of the pagoda, leaving a space between them and the coffins of 12 or 13 paces. Reserves were drawn up in line upon either flank of these executioners. The arrangements completed, the doomed men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers, while Rev. R. M. RHOADES offered up a prayer. At the conclusion of this each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few minutes were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted. Two or three only showed signs of trepidation. The most noted of the ten was Capt. THOMAS A. SIDNER, of Monroe County. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxuriant growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others. One of them, WILLIS BAKER, of Lewis County, was proved to be a man who last year shot and killed Mr. EZEKIEL PRATTE, his Union neighbor, near Williamstown, in that county. All the others were rebels of lesser note. A few minutes after 1 o'clock, Col. STRACHAN, Provost-Marshal-General, and Rev. Mr. RHOADES shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages; all the others refused. One hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death pervaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command—'Ready! Aim! Fire!' The discharges, however, were not made simultaneously, probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders and of the time at which to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Captain SIDNER sprang forward, and fell with his head toward the soldiers, his face upward, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half-way up. He did not move again, but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were not killed outright; so the reserves were called in, who despatched them with their revolvers. The lifeless remains were then placed in the coffins, the lids, upon which the name of each man was written, were screwed on, and the direful procession returned to town by the same route that it pursued in going. Friends claimed and took seven of the corpses. Three were buried by the military in the public cemetery. The tragedy was over.

It is related in connection with the above affair, that among the condemned rebels was one man who had a wife and family dependent upon him, and whose loss to these dependent would have been irreparable. Just before the execution, a young man who knew the circumstances went and asked permission to stand as a substitute in the stead of the other. The offer was accepted, the father of the family was released, and the young man was shot with the other nine."

Comments of the London Star on the above.

The Federal Government, the patriots of the Northern States, and all *true* friends of the cause for which those States are now in arms, have cause to execrate the name of the Federal soldier, Gen. MCNEIL. That officer has just committed an act of cold-blooded and monstrous cruelty, scarcely equalled by any of the deeds which even the exaggerations of partisanship has attributed to TILLY, to CLAVERHOUSE, or to HAYNAU. The story of this terrible act of blood will form probably the most painful episode upon which the mind of an American can hereafter dwell when reviewing the incidents of the war.

What comment is needed upon a crime like this? Its stupidity is as astounding as its atrocity is horrible. It is as great a blunder as it is a crime. Were Gen. MCNEIL a greater soldier by far than has appeared on either side since this war began, his services to any cause would be outweighed by such an act. We will not acknowledge that it inflicts any dishonor on the cause of the North, for we would not admit even a momentary supposition that the Federal Government can lose an instant in washing its hands of the stain of this bloody business. Not the worst enemies of that Government, which, as it has dared great deeds has of course aroused bitter hatreds, could attribute to it even a momentary participation in the guilt of such a butchery. The military authorities of the North will, no doubt, take steps to signify in an exemplary manner their horror and disgust at conduct which, *if sanctioned, or even tolerated, would justly call down upon the abettors the reprobation of the civilized world.* It has been the misfortune of many a great cause, long before this war of abolition, to be flung into a momentary shame by the brutality of some follower, who substituted for zeal the frenzied passion of his own savage nature. No human foresight, no strenuousness of authority, exercised by the chiefs of a great party, can always prevent such outrages. *All that the Federal Government can do is to mark its stern condemnation of such a crime, and to take every step that lies within its power to prevent anything like the scene we have described from being ever exhibited again to the eyes of an outraged civilization.*

Unfortunately, let the Northern Government do its best, the consequences of such crimes cannot be wholly arrested. The Confederates have not thus far conducted their part of the warfare in the most generous or chivalrous spirit. The passion which inflames so many Southern minds is rather that of brutal fury than that of determined but honorable antagonism. How will the character of the Southern warfare be affected by the news of Gen. MCNEIL's hideous exploit? How much of unthinking and remorseless ferocity will it not let loose, stimulate, and almost serve to palliate, on the Confederate side? How many revolting acts of barbarous reprisal may we not have to report on the part of the Southerners before the memory of MCNEIL's crime can even be subdued? How many an argument, how many an appeal for a new Navarino will not be founded on this isolated and unparalleled deed of one solitary butcher? Will it not be vehemently urged by the enemies of the North that the causes which were made the pretext for intervention in the instance of the Greek Revolution have been supplied and set in full motion by the example of Gen. MCNEIL? Of late the American struggle had been remarkable for the lenient and generous arrangement made on both sides to facilitate the [illegible] exchange and release of prisoners. Such an event as this we have described may, perhaps, in the passionate hearts of Southern [illegible], seem some day an excuse for an [illegible] of their war captives. To degrade or punish the instigator to such excesses will be an easy task. To suppress with his power the calamitous results of his extravagant abuse of it is a task scarcely within the reach of the Federal Government. *All that it can do will be surely done*, and we doubt not that Northern Generals will show in the future an additional magnanimity and mercy in order to clear themselves of any possible suspicion of participation in the acts which fling a temporary odium on the cause they maintain. But the effect which Gen. MCNEIL's conduct may have in furnishing a pretext for the excesses of Southern passion is, perhaps, destined to imprint his name for ever on the most sanguinary page of the history of modern war.

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Betsena, from New-Orleans—P. R. Middleton, D. Thompson, J. M. Laharte.

In brig Ocean Wave, from Sagua and Key West—J. Blake, L. Lavanna, S. A. Nouse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 29 | Gov. Island.. 3 11 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... SUNDAY, Nov. 30.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Vanderbilt, Baldwin, Bermuda Nov. 22.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Graham, Hatteras Inlet 2 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 29th, off Cape May, passed a small vessel, of about 40 tons, bottom up; was coppered; had rocker keel, and [illegible] apparently carried away by collision.

Steamer City of [illegible], [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

[illegible]

Steamship Achilles, [illegible], from Fortress Monroe 28th inst., at 4 P. M. The Achilles sld. hence 27th inst., for Fortress Monroe, having in tow the new steam battery Passaic, and arrived out on the 28th in safety, although she encountered some heavy seas.

Bark Betsena, (of Boston,) Wood, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to master. [illegible] inst., off the Balize, signalized bark N. B. Stetson, hd. N.

Bark Flora, (of Baltimore,) Ela, Rio Janeiro Oct. 14, with coffee to Hicks & Bell. Put into this port for orders.

Bark Harzburg, (Brem.,) Wachter, Bremen 53 ds., with mdse. and 202 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Boston,) Morton, Sagua 7th and Key West 18th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 19th, lat. 30 30, lon. 80 30, in a gale from northward, carried away the cap of the foremast. Put into Key West to repair. Left at Key West, Nov. 18, brig Sybil, from Jamaica, for New-York—put in leaky; U. S. gunboats Huntsville, Stars and Stripes and Amanda.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br., of Halifax,) Jones, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf. Had heavy weather.

SAILED—Steam transport Planet, for Washington.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Tammerlane, for Philadelphia, off Chincoteague, distance 25 miles S. E.

Bark Kronsburg, from Bremen, 54 ds.

Bark Rob Roy, from Glasgow, 50 ds.

Bark George Kid, from London, 60 ds.

Bark Elizabeth Young, of Yarmouth, N. S.

Schr. Ellen Bell, from Porto Rico.—(All by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

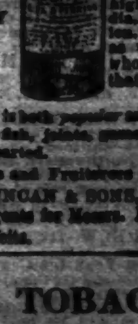
Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro Oct. 14, ships Wm. Lord, Jr., Brown, hence for Acapulco, repairing; Kinso, Peterson, Liverpool, for Akyab in a few days; Mary Hellen, Fairbanks, hence for Callao, do.; Revere, Gibbs, from Boston, disch'g; Barks Floresta, Welsh, from Philadelphia do.; Mondamin, Farrell, from Baltimore, do.; Harvest Queen, Ellery, hence for China—put in for repairs, &c.; J. C. Nichols, Blanchard, hence, disch'g; Brigs Fleetwing, Jayne, from Pernambuco, disch'g; Tempest, Reed, hence, do.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Ella Warley went down the Bay yesterday on a trial trip, and returned in the evening.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical, in soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.
For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 380, NOV. 22, 1862.

12, 56, 66, drew.......... $30,000
17, 30, 31, drew.......... 20,000
5, 38, 51, drew.......... 10,000
47, 43, 48, drew.......... 5,450
31, 56, 68, drew.......... 5,000
17, 31, 56, drew.......... 5,000
17, 38, 38, drew.......... 5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 60 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.
For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by P. MURRAY, No. 209 Pearl-st., near Cedar.